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Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg .... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9 P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .... 0.85 Flor.
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Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 6 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland .... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $2.20
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 9.50 D.

Associated Press

SHADY LADY—Irma, a year-old baby elephant, taking shelter from the sun in the shade of her mother at Copenhagen Zoo yesterday, during the heat wave.

Heat Wave in Europe

Roads Melt, Beer Flows And Barristers Shed Wigs

LONDON, July 9 (UPI).—A horse fainted in Rome, roads melted in Britain and Austria, pigs suffocated in England, British barristers shed their wigs and German brokers their dignity.

Europe sweltered in a heat wave today that brought some of the hottest July days in years to some regions.

In Rome, a horse pulling one of the open carriages beloved by tourists keeled over while standing before a beauty salon in the Piazza di Spagna. The driver revived the animal with a bucket of cold water from the fountain and led the horse out of the sun.

At 6:30 p.m., it was 100 degrees in the sun in downtown Rome.

Britons seeking relief from the heat arrived at the sea to find many beaches closed because of pollution or strikes.

In Naples, authorities placed many beaches out of bounds even for sunbathing because of pollution.

In Britain, the Royal Automobile Club said the heat turned some roads into "rivers of tar," and in Austria a melting asphalt road held up 150 house trailers. Minor damage to tires was reported.

In often wet London, the sun beat down and noon temperatures rose to 83, the capital's hottest July noon in 24 years. Judges and barristers discarded wigs and gowns in some courtrooms. Secretaries stripped to bikinis and men to their waists during the lunchbreak in the city's parks.

In the English farming town of Newmarket, firemen turned their hoses on 300 sweltering pigs but 12 of the animals died from heat exhaustion and suffocation.

Doctors retained in a hospital a six-week-old baby, Patrick McCool, whom traffic wardens said they found "near suffocation" in his parents' parked car in sweltering industrial Birmingham. Police said his parents left the car locked and the windows rolled up.

In the Frankfurt stock and foreign currency exchanges, usually dignified brokers and dealers surrendered to the 89-degree heat, shouting their quotations without the traditional

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500 More Troops Fly To Ulster

Catholics Angry After 2 Deaths

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 9 (Reuters).—British troop reinforcements were rushed to Northern Ireland today as Catholic resentment simmered over the killing of two young men by army gunfire.

[Rioters set alight an American-owned factory at Londonderry tonight, the Associated Press reported, then fought off British troops trying to reach the flames. Firemen stood by while troops fired rubber bullets and tear gas at the mob to open a path to the Bligh's Lane plant of Essex International Inc., of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Flames shot into the sky unchecked in one section of the 80,000-square-foot plant where 300 workers make motor-car assemblies.]

The tension generated by days of rioting in Londonderry coincided with one of the year's biggest flashpoints in Northern Ireland—the celebration of a Protestant victory at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

The traditional Protestant celebrations will build up over the weekend and climax on Monday with noisy parades all over the province. Catholics always regard the occasion with resentment.

To help seal off the Catholics from the marchers, 500 extra troops are being flown in over the weekend, bringing the total British garrison in Northern Ireland to more than 11,000 men.

The two men killed by army bullets were caught up in this week's rioting in Londonderry. A 28-year-old man was killed Wednesday night during disturbances in the Catholic Bogside area. The army said he was aiming a rifle, but his neighbors asserted he was unarmed. Last night troops shot a 19-year-old youth who was allegedly throwing a gelignite bomb stuffed with nails.

Shortly after this, four soldiers in a Land Rover ran into a booby trap at Armagh.

Early today, British troops fought a crowd of youths with rubber antiriot bullets. The youths fought back with gasoline bombs and rocks. This clash started when Catholics placed wreaths near the spot where 24-year-old Seamus Cuseak was killed Wednesday night.

Italian Hotels, Workers Agree To New Contract

ROME, July 9 (AP).—Hotel workers and management agreed today on higher pay and shorter working hours ending three months of disputes and strikes that have disrupted the tourist industry.

As a result, a three-day nationwide strike by hotel employees, to start on July 12, the fifth since April, was canceled. However, Rome's hospital doctors, employees of the city's central railway station and various industries were still on strike.

It was feared that higher labor costs would force hotels to raise their prices. But hotel managers have been pressing the government to grant them facilities and credits enabling them to keep the prices down. It was the first time since 1937 that hotel workers had obtained a new nationwide contract. The full details of the agreement were not immediately revealed. But a minimum monthly salary was fixed at 73,000 lire ($116) plus room and board.

Associated Press

AFTERMATH—Chilean families, some of them still in bedclothes, walk through litter and rubble to return to their homes after the Thursday night earthquake.

Severe Quake Hits Central Chile; At Least 66 Die, Damage Is Heavy

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 9 (Reuters).—At least 66 people were killed in a violent earthquake that shattered central Chile during the night, leaving a trail of fire and destruction in its wake.

Interior Minister Jose Toha, said well over 300 people were injured in the minute-long quake, which also shook part of neighboring Argentina and was felt as far away as Buenos Aires.

The quake registered in Santiago at 7.8 on the Richter scale. But the police said that unofficial readings had placed the strength of the earthquake at Illapel, a town of about 15,000, at 10 on the Richter scale.

The government declared a state of emergency in the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconcagua—the worst hit areas—and put the police and the armed forces on round-the-clock duty.

In Valparaiso, with a population of 300,000, Chile's biggest port, the death toll was put at 25 and officials estimated that 40 percent of its buildings were either destroyed or heavily damaged.

The roof of Valparaiso's ancient cathedral collapsed into the nave and the cracked spire threatened to fall.

Streets and squares were filled with rubble and women and children huddled together in near-freezing temperatures in the early morning darkness. The only light came from fires blazing in the shattered buildings.

Other Casualties

Destruction was also heavy in Illapel, about 180 miles north of Santiago. Officials there reported 12 dead and said 70 percent of the town's buildings had been destroyed.

At least eight people were killed in the seaside resort of Viña del Mar, on the coast near here, and more than 30 percent of the town's buildings were damaged.

In the capital, Santiago, five persons were killed as panic-stricken people ran from their homes dressed in their nightclothes and were hit by huge chunks of masonry falling from old buildings.

Electricity and telephone services were cut, but quickly restored. Few buildings in the capital seem to have suffered any major structural damage, but hours later water was still flowing from cracked mains.

President Salvador Allende took personal charge of rescue operations and three times made nationwide radio appeals to the population not to panic.

Santiago police had to divert forces from rescue work to restore order at the main city prison where hundreds of convicts tried to break out. Police squads armed with machine guns surrounded the prison and after two hours forced the convicts back to their cells.

A number of streets and squares in Valparaiso were badly damaged by the tremor and many streets were filled with rubble. Mayor Sergio Vuskovic pointed out it was just the latest of a series of earthquakes that have hit the city. The buildings in the city all date after 1906, built after an earthquake which leveled the city.

About 30,000 people have been killed and more than $2 billion damage has been caused in the last decade by quakes in Andean

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

But Peace Nuances Are Noted

CIA Tells Nixon Reds' Bid Is Aimed to Embarrass U.S.

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency has told President Nixon that the new Viet Cong peace proposal is aimed at embarrassing the United States "both at home and overseas" and encouraging the opponents of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam.

Other negative comments on the plan were contained in a detailed analysis submitted to Mr. Nixon and other top administration officials last Friday, a day after Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate, offered her proposals at the Paris talks.

The agency's evaluation, according to senior administration officials, was one of several top-level studies of the Communist plan on which Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers based their decision to instruct the U.S. delegation in Paris to seek further clarifications yesterday from the Communist side in "restricted sessions" or private talks.

The evaluation as well as the parallel studies prepared in recent days by the State and Defense Departments and the National Security Council staff have expressed numerous serious reservations about the Viet Cong plan.

New Elements Found

But all the studies also found new elements in the plan. The CIA paper, for example, noted that "it softens" the Communist position on the American prisoners of war and presents "two new nuances" on the South Vietnamese political settlement. For this reason, senior officials said, the administration chose to seek to engage in what officials here termed "meaningful negotiations."

Senior officials emphasized that they did not consider the fact that the Communists had not responded immediately to the proposal for "restricted" sessions, made yesterday in Paris by David K.E. Bruce, the chief U.S. negotiator, as an outright rejection.

They said that "something resembling a negotiating process may be in the making."

At San Clemente, Calif., where Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rogers conferred for the third time this week on strategy in the Paris talks, a White House spokesman, Gerald L. Warren, said that Mr. Bruce was attempting to start "meaningful negotiations."

The State Department press officer, Charles W. Bray 3d said here about the Bruce proposal that "we regret that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pentagon Papers On Sale; Biggest Customer Is U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The once-secret U.S. Defense Department papers went on sale in Washington today and one of the biggest customers was the U.S. government.

"The Pentagon and the CIA have the first several hundreds," said Dave Pearsall, area distributor for Bantam Books which published the papers in paperback.

"The first order of 12,500 is already gone and we have ordered 20,000 more," Mr. Pearsall said. They are due to arrive Monday.

U.S. Discloses Details of '72 Military Aid

By Robert Sincr

WASHINGTON, July 9 (IHT).—A country-by-country tabulation of U.S. military aid to foreign nations, invariably classified as secret for the past 23 years, was divulged today by Sen. William Proxmire.

The Wisconsin Democrat was given permission by the State Department to release the schedule of aid for fiscal 1972—which begins July 1—after threatening to make the list public unless the administration could show why it should be withheld.

Thus, it was learned that the once-ostracized Greek military government would get $117 million in U.S. arms aid this fiscal year under Nixon administration proposals.

Greece, whose aid was shut off after a military coup in April 1967, would get $19.8 million in direct military aid, $60 million in arms sales and $38 million in excess U.S. military supplies.

President Nixon resumed the military aid program to Greece last September, citing Greek membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its strategic position on Europe's southern flank.

Sen. Proxmire said figures were supplied for 43 nations.

Formerly Classified

In the past, outlays for the current fiscal year always remained classified until the year ended. However, Sen. Proxmire told the State Department that he "would honor the classification of these amounts only if they made a clear case for doing so."

The breakdown released by Sen. Proxmire showed that the recipient nations will receive a total of $731.5 million in military assistance; $582 million in foreign credit sales; $825 million in economic supporting assistance and $220 million in excess defense items.

He said the table did not include a country-by-country breakdown of amounts for service-financed military aid and military aid financed under the Food for Peace Program.

The figures showed that South Vietnam was the largest recipient, getting $565 million, followed by Cambodia, $310 million; South Korea, $254 million; Turkey, $99 million. Also listed were Taiwan, $64 million, and Laos, $50 million.

The figure of $565 million for Vietnam reflects only the supporting economic assistance, not the direct military aid, which is handled in the Defense budget.

The State and Defense Department contended, Sen. Proxmire said, "that if country 'A' knew what country 'B' was getting, that might be embarrassing, or if the amount proposed for country 'A' was reduced by Congress, international relationships might suffer."

"The question of how much and what type of foreign aid should be sent to a myriad of countries on every continent in the world is a proper subject for discussions and debate by the American people," Sen. Proxmire said.

Absent from the breakdown were the amounts for six Middle East nations because "of delicate negotiations now under way."

The total for these countries is less than $100 million in military

Sen. William Proxmire

grants but $373 million in credit sales.

Sen. Proxmire charged that the practice of classifying this information "with rare exceptions" is no more justified than classifying as secret the amount of federal funds going to U.S. cities.

Meantime, Sens. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., citing some of the figures in the aid breakdown, continued to attack what they characterized as a "secret war" in Laos.

Sen. Case charged that while the figures show that Laos received only $50 million, and that in economic assistance only, the real expenditures, including CIA financing of the Laotian "armée clandestine," exceeded $350 million.

The only European countries for whom military aid was earmarked were Spain, with $13 million in grant aid, and Portugal, with $1 million, also in grants.

African recipients included Ethiopia, $12.7 million in grants; Congo, $477,000 in grants and $2 million in sales; and Liberia, $500,000 in grants.

In addition, several countries were scheduled to divide $1,320,000 in defense articles declared surplus.

They included Cambodia, $11 million; China, $48 million; Indonesia, $3 million; Korea, $40 million, and Turkey, $48.4 million.

The dollar value of this surplus equipment is artificially estimated by the Defense Department and normally represents approximately 30 to 40 percent of the original replacement cost.

The figures involved are subject to congressional approval and could be altered by either the House or the Senate.

Bonn Parliament Approves Controversial Identity Plan

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 9 (WP).—The West German parliament today ignored protests that they were implementing George Orwell's world of 1984—11 years ahead of schedule and approved a plan to number all West Germans for easy identification.

At issue was a law given final approval by the upper house of Parliament, the Bundesrat. It empowers the government to give everyone in the country a 12-digit number that would accompany its holder from cradle to grave.

Outwardly, the idea would seem eminently suitable to a country that supposedly places a high premium on order and efficiency. However, an unusually large number of West Germans have attacked the plan as a violation of human dignity to the tyranny of computers.

Simplification Seen

The law's chief advocate, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, contends that the system is needed to simplify the government's unwieldly record keeping and to provide more accessible statistics on the population for future planning.

Mr. Genscher also argues that the plan will free the public from the endless filling out of forms that has long been an annoying aspect of German life. Now, each person will use his new, all-purpose identification number for everything from registering a car to registering for the draft.

However, despite an intensive government campaign to publicize these ostensible benefits, public opinion polls indicate that 40 percent of West Germans are vehemently against the idea. Some equate the thought of being numbered with a loss of identity. Others, remembering the personal dossiers maintained during the Nazi era, fear the power that a centralized identification system could put at the disposal of the police.

Under the law enacted today, computerized numbering will be extended to everybody in West Germany—citizens and foreign residents alike—by 1973. By 1975, everyone is supposed to have an identity card stamped with his number.

As the American People See Their Country

Poll Finds 64 Pct. Believe U.S. Has Lost Its Sense of Direction

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—Nearly two-thirds of the American people believe their country has lost its proper sense of direction, according to a national survey released yesterday. They attributed this crisis to drug abuse and the Vietnam war.

Less than one-fourth of the 1,993 Americans polled expressed a belief that "things in this country are generally going in the right direction today" a statistic that the survey's authors found "remarkable" in light of previous experiences showing the public's predilection for optimistic answers.

Dissatisfaction was found amongst every group in the country, spanning racial, age, economic and sexual differences—although specific feelings as to why the country has lost its way did vary in many instances from group to group.

The survey was taken by the Roper organization in January and February in 200 communities across the nation using standard polling techniques. The organization is one of the three major opinion research firms in the nation.

People were asked: "Do you feel that things in this country are generally going in the right direction today, or do you feel that things have pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track?"

Sixty-four percent said the country was on the wrong track, 23 percent said right direction, and 13 percent had no opinion.

The findings of the Roper organization generally agreed with a survey taken in January and April for Potomac Associates, Inc., a nonprofit Washington research company. That survey found 47 percent of the persons polled were pessimistic about the nation's future and believed there could be "a real breakdown in this country."

The Roper survey, however, attempted to find what it was that people saw as major causes of the nation's problems and thus asked each person surveyed to choose one or more of 13 possible causes on a list.

The survey showed that 47 percent believe use of drugs is a major cause; 40 percent blamed Vietnam; 33 percent chose racial tensions; 31 percent said the problem was people forgetting the "Golden Rule," and 30 percent said there was a lack of strong leadership.

Other causes were the economic situation, 27 percent; too much emphasis on money and materialism, 26 percent; permissiveness, 23 percent; radical attempts to force change, 20 percent; Communism, 18 percent; youth and its values, 13 percent; growing conservatism, 4 percent and too much technology, 4 percent.

The Roper survey showed that concern with the drug problem was most evident among Negroes, those with grade school education or less, those in the northeast United States and those over 49 years of age.

Women were generally more pessimistic than men, with only 16 percent of the women in the South believing the country is moving in the right direction whereas 22 percent of the men from that region held that belief.

Only 12 percent of the Negroes surveyed thought the nation was on track, whereas 25 percent of the whites were optimistic. And blacks showed none of the concern whites did over permissiveness, youth and its values, radical attempts to force change or Communism—focusing instead on the need for national leadership, an improved economic situation and an end to drug abuse.

U.S. Turns Over Last Base Near DMZ to S. Vietnamese

SAIGON, July 9 (AP).—The United States turned over its last base along the Demilitarized Zone to the South Vietnamese today but kept some American artillerymen and advisers there.

About 500 men from the 1st Brigade, 5th Mechanized Infantry Division, left Fire Base Charlie 2, four miles southeast of the DMZ. This was the base where a North Vietnamese rocket ripped through a bunker crowded with GIs on May 21, killed 29 and wounded 33. It was the heaviest toll inflicted by one rocket in the war.

About 50 Americans will remain there to man the eight-inch battery, to advise the South Vietnamese and to monitor radar and sensor devices that track North Vietnamese infiltration.

Yesterday, the South Vietnamese took over Fire Base Alpha 4, also known as Con Thien, three miles northwest of Charlie 2. About 300 U.S. troops left Alpha 1, but about 100 are remaining for artillery, advisory and electronic duty.

"We have been taking over fire bases on the DMZ since 1969 and this is the last one," said Maj. Gen. Pham Van Phu, commander of the South Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division.

Gen. Phu's deputy, Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, commented, "We are going to deploy our troops as best we can. Whether or not we can do the job, we shall see."

He noted that fighting along the DMZ has slowed down, but said he expects increased enemy activity as the South Vietnamese presidential election on Oct. 3 draws nearer.

Saigon Troops Airlifted by U.S. To Parrot's Beak

SAIGON, July 9 (Reuters).—American helicopters have airlifted two battalions of South Vietnamese troops into the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia to root out a suspected battalion of Communist sabotage specialists working not far from Saigon, a top South Vietnamese general reported today.

Intelligence reports have indicated that North Vietnamese troops were planning to launch attacks toward Saigon from the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia, which reaches to within 35 miles of the South Vietnamese capital.

Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of most of the South Vietnamese troops in the Cambodian operation and military governor of Saigon, said that about 1,200 soldiers were flown in yesterday. But an official announcement today said that no contact had yet been made with the enemy.

Thieu Praises Veterans for 'Sacrifices'

Spurns Any Peace Dictated by Reds

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, July 9.—President Nguyen Van Thieu praised his country's war veterans today for their contribution of "blood and sacrifices," and pledged once again that South Vietnam will never accept peace on terms "dictated" by the Communists.

Mr. Thieu, appearing at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of a law providing increased benefits to disabled veterans, said that in the past year the government has completed three-fourths of the 10,000 houses it has promised to build for soldiers and their families.

The veterans have been a politically troublesome group for Mr. Thieu, though their activities have tapered off over the last year as benefits have been slightly increased. According to official figures, South Vietnam has 216,000 veterans, of whom 43,000 are considered disabled.

The government, by its own account, also owes support to 74,000 parents of dead soldiers and 284,000 widows and fatherless children.

Only a scattering of veterans and their leaders were present today as Mr. Thieu appeared for the ceremony at Saigon's city hall. Nguyen Van Quan, the vice-chairman of the veterans' organization, said he thought in the past year the government "has responded partially to the needs of veterans."

After the ceremony, Mr. Thieu and other officials circulated briefly through a bizarre exhibition arranged by the South Vietnamese Ministry of Veterans Affairs.

The highlight of the exhibition, designed to show the rehabilitative activities available to disabled veterans, was an electric South Vietnamese soldier—or rather a life-size manikin—supplied with artificial arms and legs and a papier-maché smile, tirelessly pedaling an exercycle whose revolving wheel generated enough current to light a small red bulb.

Just over a year ago, a simmering resentment toward the veterans seemed to be turning from a verbal conflict towards violence.

Veterans seized property, both public and private, and built whole communities of makeshift houses. The state for which they fought and suffered, they said, should provide them shelter—and if it didn't they would take it by force. Last fall there were armed clashes between veterans' groups and police in the Saigon suburb of Cholon.

McCloskey States His '72 Platform

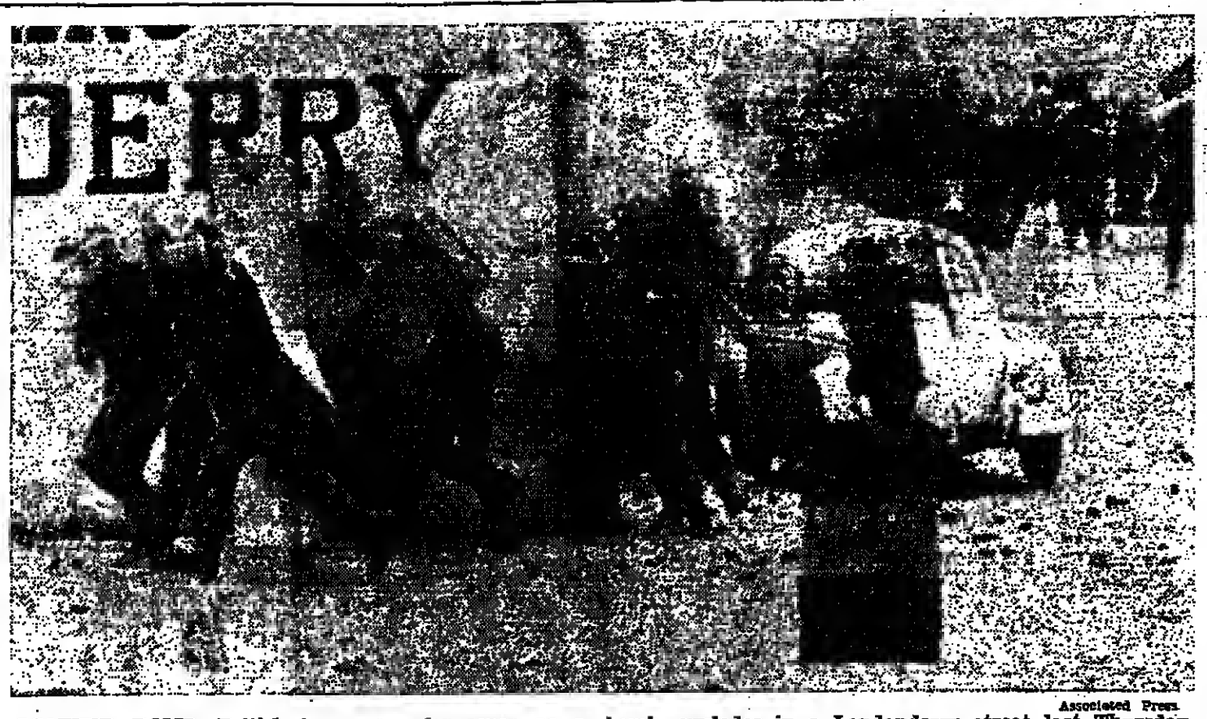
LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP).—Rep. Paul N. McCloskey jr., R., Calif., the most outspoken Republican critic of President Nixon's Vietnam war policies, announced today that he will enter the 1972 California presidential primary election "pledged to end the war, conditioned only upon return of the prisoners of war."

"This will not be a single-issue campaign," the 43-year-old congressman said in a statement issued in advance of a news conference.

"We seek in addition to ending the war to restore truth in government, to achieve a return to historic Republican moral commitment on social issues rather than the present 'Southern strategy' and a restoration of judicial excellence and independence."

Riad Visits Budapest

BUDAPEST, July 9 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad arrived yesterday from Prague and had talks with Foreign Ministry officials, the news agency MTI said.



Associated Press

SCATTER BOMB—British troops run for cover as a bomb explodes in a Londonderry street last Thursday. Meanwhile, two deaths were reported in the fighting that has taken place since Wednesday. Story on Page 1.

Vietnam General Declares He'll Disprove Drug Charge

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, July 9.—Maj. Gen. Ngo Dzu, who was identified Wednesday by an American congressman as being one of the "chief traffickers" in heroin in South Vietnam, said this morning that the charges were the "poor invention" of a jealous army rival and that the Communists may have had a subtle hand in the controversy.

Gen. Dzu added that the congressman Rep. Richard Steele, R., Conn., had become an unwitting dupe in a methodical plot to unseat him from his command of South Vietnam's Military Region II, which covers the Central Highlands.

Staunch Defense

Gen. Dzu's chief American adviser, John Paul Vann, staunchly defended the general in a telephone interview from his office in Nha Trang. He called the charges "a tremendous act of sabotage" and sharply criticized Rep. Steele for apparently basing his charges—made Wednesday in testimony before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee—on two anonymous and unsubstantiated letters composed by Gen. Dzu's rival and sent to the American Embassy.

Gen. Dzu flew to Saigon yesterday in an attempt to trace the charges against him and to plead his innocence before President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"President Thieu understands the campaign against me," Gen. Dzu said in an interview.

Anonymous Letters

The portly, 45-year-old general, who speaks a vivid, colloquial English, said he would return to his headquarters in Pleiku later today but would return "in three or four days" with proof of the alleged plot against him. He said his revelations would prove that two carefully composed anonymous letters, containing the false charges of his role in smuggling heroin to U.S. forces in South Vietnam, had been sent to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, and that the embassy had in turn given the letter to Rep. Steele during his recent Vietnam tour.

"I cannot say who my enemy is," Gen. Dzu said during the interview, suddenly switching into Vietnamese. "But you know, and I know, and the Vietnamese papers all know who he is."

Gen. Dzu's brother-in-law, Capt. Nguyen Quang Bat, confirmed that the "enemy" is Maj. Gen. Lu Lan, whom Gen. Dzu replaced as commander of the II Corps last year with many mutual hard feelings. Gen. Lan is now chief inspector general of the army, and therefore its principal criminal investigator.

Lebanon Would House U.S., N. Vietnam PWs

GENEVA, July 9 (AP).—Lebanon today offered to house temporarily American and North Vietnamese prisoners as part of a repatriation agreement to be worked out between Washington and Hanoi.

The offer, immediately welcomed by the U.S. delegate, was made by Ambassador Edouard Ghourra, Lebanese delegate to the current meeting here of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

London Thieves Steal a House

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—Police in the Camberwell area of south London were assigned today to follow a house, if they can find the trail. They are hunting for No. 10 Jardin Street.

A gang of speedy workmen showed up yesterday at No. 10, an empty, five-room prefabricated house, and dismantled it in an hour. Neighbors marvelled at such industry and watched as the house, in pieces, was taken away in a big truck.

A police spokesman theorized that No. 10 now is "a nice holiday cottage somewhere at the seaside."

CIA Tells Nixon Reds' Bid Is Aimed to Embarrass U.S.

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did not respond affirmatively to this suggestion but continue to hope that they will do so."

Highly placed officials indicated their belief that the President would refrain from publicly expressing his views on the developments in the talks until the situation became "much clearer" through public or private exchanges in Paris.

They said that only after such clarifications would he address the nation on the state of the negotiations. They recalled that last year he had waited nearly three weeks after the Communists presented their peace plan on Sept. 17 before making his counterproposal on Oct. 7.

"At this stage, we are not prepared to reject or to accept anything as a package," a senior official said. "We are looking and we are probing because this is the business of diplomacy."

"The Communists seem to be trying to leave the impression that the form of government is open to negotiation," the document said. "Moreover, the language of this section—and indeed much of the statement—is cast to convey an image of conciliation and reasonableness without committing Hanoi to anything specific."

Pitfalls Indicated

The analysts also warned against pitfalls in the Communist proposal for releasing the American prisoners in exchange for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam under a set deadline. This has appeared to be the most attractive aspect of the Viet Cong peace package.

But the analysis said that while "the formulation on the prisoner-release question is new," the Communist demand on total U.S. military disengagement "is as firm as ever."

"Moreover, by including for the first time civilian as well as military prisoners, the Communists are opening the whole thorny problem of the Communist civilian cadre who are now held by Saigon," it said.

ABA Panel Sees Threat to Civil Liberties in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI).—A committee of the American Bar Association has warned that the threat to civil liberties in the United States is "more dangerous" than at any time in the nation's history, including the era of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Communist witchhunt.

The Committee on Protection of Civil Liberties and Civil Rights reported to the ABA yesterday, following the organization's annual convention, that "while this situation is not yet at a crisis point, our civil liberties problems are serious enough for us to conclude that we are dangerously close."

In a 29-page report based on yearlong research, the committee cited rhetorical attacks on dissenters, use of electronic and photographic surveillance, preparation of dossiers on private citizens and assignment of informers in activist organizations and on campuses and remarks critical of the communications media by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

The report also cited "some of our nation's highest leaders" for words and deeds that contribute to "the present climate of repression." The underlying cause for much of the situation was described as "national stress" resulting from "a highly unpopular war in Southeast Asia." It noted that public opinion polls show increasing intolerance on the part of the American people.

U.K. Election Fails to Show EEC Trend

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—Political pundits cast around today for pointers from a by-election which was won by a candidate opposing British entry into the European Common Market.

The victory was gained by Labor party candidate Guy Barnett in a poll held yesterday in the east London borough of Greenwich.

His winning margin of 8,521 votes was higher than Labor achieved at Greenwich in the 1970 general election.

But despite Mr. Barnett's freely proclaimed views against the European Economic Community, most observers concluded this issue played little part in the voting. The poll was low, less than 40 percent of the electorate, and the swing against the Conservatives compared with 1970 was 9.2 percent, about average for recent by-elections.

The general view was that the vote reflected general discontent with Conservative government achievements since attaining office. Inflation is the chief complaint being leveled against the administration of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The official Conservative candidate, Stuart Thom, declared himself as a champion of market entry.

He was opposed by an independent Conservative, Reginald Simmerson, who campaigned specifically against Britain's joining Europe.

Commentators suggested that any large-scale defection by anti-market Conservatives would have earned Mr. Simmerson a big share of the ballot. But in fact he collected only 285 votes.

The result did indicate once again that any general election held now would result in sweeping the Labor party back to power with a heavy majority.

Severe Quake Strikes Chile; 66 Are Killed, Damage Heavy

(Continued from Page 1)

countries from Venezuela to Chile.

Seventy thousand people died in May, 1970, in northern Peru. Some 5,700 people died in Chile's last major earthquake—at Lebu, in May, 1960.

The disaster came only three weeks after violent rain and snow storms lashed central Chile, leaving 15 dead, hundreds injured and several thousand homeless.

150 Missing in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 9 (Reuters). — About 150 people, including women and children, are reported missing in floods in the jungles of southern Colombia, a government official said here today.

Primitivo Briceno, head of the National Territories Department, said about 45 families were among the missing.

However, no exact information on possible deaths was available because communications with the remote jungle area of Puerto Asis were disrupted, government officials said.

Officials said the families were lost when the rivers Puayo and Caqueta overflowed their banks after heavy rain this week.

Further north hundreds of families were also left homeless when the River Magdalena, Colombia's main river, flooded the town of Neiva, about 120 miles south of Bogota.

Italy Clears Father Who Drowned Baby

ROME, July 9 (AP).—A young father who dropped his deformed baby boy from a bridge into the Tiber River last August was found not guilty of murder today.

A Rome judge ordered the release of Livio Davani, 29, after psychiatrists declared that he had acted while temporarily insane.

Mr. Davani drowned month-old Ivano, who had been born without legs and fingers. "Grown, he would have cursed me," Mr. Davani said.

The issue stirred Italian public opinion deeply. Italy has no law allowing mercy killing.

Thant Back in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant returned to New York last night from a ten-day rest in Bermuda ordered by his doctors after a near-collapse from overwork.

Scheel Ends 'Candid' Talk With Israelis

Focused on Loan: Jewish Press Hostile

JERUSALEM, July 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the highest-ranking West German official ever to visit Israel, concluded today what he described as "candid and very frank" talks with government leaders.

Mr. Scheel said a "high measure of agreement emerged in the talks" but no joint communiqué was planned, because "it is not customary after such talks."

The German official arrived Wednesday and met Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban in two days of discussions. Then he went on a sightseeing trip prior to his departure tomorrow.

"We have just finished the talks," Mr. Scheel told newsmen following his final meeting with Mr. Eban, this one focusing on a proposed 140 million deutsche mark German loan to Israel. He added: "They were held in a friendly atmosphere, candid and very frank."

Demonstrators who had plagued the first two days of his visit with shouts of "Nazi murderer" were not so evident on the third day. But newspaper criticism of Bonn's policies continued.

Yedioth Ahronoth said the Bonn government is "encouraging and strengthening by silence and elusiveness a policy hostile to Israel. This visit cannot hide the fact that Bonn is tired of Israel."

Mr. Scheel told his news conference the Israeli leadership understands his government's desire to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Arab countries that broke off ties when Bonn stood behind Israel in the 1967 Middle East War.

"The establishment of relations with Arab countries will not impair the relationship with Israel," he said. "The Arab governments are aware of that."

Mr. Scheel said Germany would like to see the Suez Canal reopened as soon as possible in order to preclude another outbreak of fighting. But, he added, any settlement must come through negotiations.

Uganda Bans All Planes Using Zambia Airports

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 9 (Reuters).—Uganda has banned aircraft flying to and from airports in Zambia from using Uganda's airspace, it was authoritatively learned here tonight.

Pilots were informed of the ban in an instruction to airmen issued by the Uganda office of the East African Community's Directorate of Civil Aviation yesterday.

The restrictions on air traffic with Zambia have not been publicly announced here.

Yesterday Uganda's President Idi Amin ordered his air force to fire on any aircraft crossing Uganda's borders with Rwanda and Tanzania.

International airlines were rerouting flights today to avoid the forbidden border.

A British Overseas Airways Corp. spokesman said BOAC was diverting flights between southern Africa and London, which normally call in here, to Nairobi, Kenya.

Spokesmen for Air Congo and the Belgian airline, Sabena, said they planned to continue flying from Uganda to Burundi, Rwanda's southern neighbor, but avoiding the Rwanda-Uganda border.

Lunokhod Continues Exploration of Moon

MOSCOW, July 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Lunokhod moonmobile studied rocks and radiation on the slope of a large crater in the Sea of Rains, the press agency Tass said.

The eight-wheel robot has been on the moon since Nov. 17 when it landed as cargo aboard the Soviet Luna-17.

Roads Melt, Beer Flows And Barristers Shed Wigs

(Continued from Page 1)

coats and neckties. The Frankfurt weather bureau said it was the city's hottest day of the year.

West German beer parlors reported record business as thirsty customers jammed the establishments.

Near Ciney, Belgium, passengers of the luxury Amsterdam-Brussels-Zurich Trans-Europe Express were stranded under a scorching sun for nearly three hours after they were evacuated in open country when fire broke out in the train's trailing motor unit. Passengers were finally taken by bus to nearby Jemelle, where they boarded another train for Luxembourg.

Swedes fled hot offices and factories in a rush to the countryside in cars and pleasure boats. The heat wave gripped Sweden from the distant north above the polar circle to the southern Baltic coast.

Paris had one of its hottest days since World War II, when the thermometer climbed to 89. Cafes were crowded with sweltering Parisians and tourists.

In Brussels, the city's hottest July day in 12 years sent temperatures soaring to 88.

Portugal sweltered with temperatures in many places well over 100, but nervous and sweltering students in the university town of Coimbra were obliged by tradition to wear coat and tie as they sat for exams.

Agnew Confers With Feisal On Middle East Situation

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, July 9 (AP).—King Feisal of Saudi Arabia has briefed Vice-President Spiro Agnew on Egypt's latest views on a Middle East settlement.

The Arabian king met with Mr. Agnew yesterday in the major business session of the U.S. Vice-President's two-day visit here after he flew in from Kuwait, on the other side of the Arabian peninsula.

King Feisal spent a week in Cairo last month with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and yesterday's meeting provided Mr. Agnew with the best opportunity of the Middle East part of his trip to get up to date on the thinking of key Arabs.

The Arabian monarch, one of the most moderate Arab leaders and ruler of a land where U.S. oil companies have a heavy investment, presented Mr. Agnew with his own ideas on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Like all of the Arab states, Saudi Arabia is insisting on return by Israel of all captured Arab lands as part of any peace settlement. It is especially interested in the restoration of Jerusalem to the part-Israeli and part-Arab status it enjoyed before Israel took control of the whole city during the 1967 war.

The Saudis also are pushing for self-determination for the Palestinian people.

After talks with the king and Crown Prince Khaled Bin Abdulaziz, Mr. Agnew and his entire party attended a royal dinner in the guest palace where he is staying during his two-day visit.

In an arrival statement Mr. Agnew said the United States is committed to "a just and lasting peace" in the Middle East.

Israelis Arrest Several Arabs In Rocket Attack

TEL AVIV, July 9 (Reuters).—Israeli security forces have arrested several Arabs suspected of assisting guerrillas who fired rockets into an Israeli hospital near here on Wednesday night, military sources said today.

The sources said that the arrests were made in the village of Dir Balut on the West Bank after a curfew was imposed in the region. The rocket launcher for the Russian-made Katiusha was found near Dir Balut yesterday morning.

A five-year-old girl and a 71-year-old woman were killed and more than 30 persons were wounded when a volley of Katiusha rockets hit a hospital, school and neighboring blocks of apartments in Petah Tikva.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military helicopter carrying ten crewmen crashed into the Mediterranean north of the Sinai coast, a military spokesman announced here today. He said that aircraft and naval units were searching for the helicopter, which crashed yesterday afternoon.

Wilson in TV Talk Indicates Opposition to Britain in EEC

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, July 9 (WP).—In an abrasive and antagonistic nationwide broadcast tonight, former Prime Minister Harold Wilson made it all but certain that he will lead his Labor party in opposing Britain's entry into the Common Market.

His radio and television address, in reply to Prime Minister Edward Heath's pro-market appeal to the nation of the night before, seemed to be an unmistakable preview of the final position he will take, according to an earlier promise, on July 28.

The British people, he said, will have to decide on participation in the European communities "by what they feel is likely to happen to the prices they will have to pay, especially for food, and what it is likely to mean for them in terms of unemployment."

But earlier in his speech, Mr. Wilson intimated unmistakably his own conclusion that, by joining the market on the terms the Conservative government negotiated, the nation's balance of payments would be threatened, and "then to join on such terms would be out of the question, not least because the direct result would be loss of jobs."

Mr. Wilson's speech was in effect a preliminary effort to deal with him and his party's principal public relations problem: reversing an earlier pro-Europe stance. It was an application made by the Labor party in 1967 that was carried to a conclusion by the Tories in last month's negotiations.

Mr. Wilson pitched his anticipated reversal on the argument that the terms negotiated would be disastrous.

"I stand by the statements I made in 1967 and subsequently," the former prime minister asserted. "I said then, and I say then, and feel now, that, if we could get the right terms for entry, it would be good for Britain and for Europe.

"I said it could be good for European unity and the additional contribution Europe could make toward peace. On the economic side, I said, again provided the terms obtained proved to be right, Britain's advanced technology could gain from the wider market in which we could sell."

But, he went on, the Conservative government could not honestly put forward that argument in view of the damage it had wrought to Britain's industry.

Picking up a phrase used by Mr. Heath the night before, that his government had merely played the hand left by the Labor party, Mr. Wilson said that his party's position centered on four crucial issues: what would be the cost to overseas trade and payments, safeguarding the sugar trade of the Commonwealth countries, special treatment for New Zealand dairy and meat exports, and the effect on capital movements.

He complained that on these points the government's White Paper, setting forth the terms and conditions, was unclear on the actual effects. He demanded more information from the government to enable him and the electorate to make a final judgment.

Thomson as Delegate

BRUSSELS, July 9 (UPI).—Mr. Heath was chosen a member of the Labor party to represent Britain on the Executive Commission of the European Common Market, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said that George Thomson, who was the minister responsible for British terms to enter the Common Market when the Labor party was in power, had been offered the post by Mr. Heath.

Mr. Thomson has indicated acceptance, the sources said, but no official announcement will be made until the British Parliament votes on the membership issue in the fall.

Guinea Council Calls for Death of Ousted Officers

DAKAR, Senegal, July 9 (AP).—Guinea radio said today that Guinea's newly appointed military chiefs are calling for execution of the men they have just replaced.

The "Voice of the Revolution" in Conakry, heard here, said the new chiefs made the decision while meeting as Guinea's "Council of War," composed of high army, gendarme and People's Militia officers.

It was announced Monday that leftist President Sekou Touré had named these officers to replace the former chiefs.

Mr. Touré blames a "fifth column" for the attempted invasion last Nov. 22 by what he describes as Guinean mercenaries supported by the Portuguese armed forces.

Twice in recent days Mr. Touré has warned that another invasion by Guinea mercenaries and French and German troops has been decided upon by the Portuguese.

Cited by name for execution is ex-Gen. Keita Koumandian, former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was arrested and replaced by Keita Mamady, President Touré's brother-in-law. The broadcast also said a colonel, four majors and two captains under arrest should be done away with.

Drunk's Fire Kills 4

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9 (UPI).—An apartment house fire, which police said was set by a drunken resident of the building, killed four persons and injured 11 yesterday near the scene of another fire that took five lives earlier this year.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	32	90	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	28	82	Partly cl
ANKARA	25	77	Partly cl
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32	90	Partly cl
BELGRADE	27	81	Partly cl
BERLIN	28	82	Partly cl
BRUSSELS	29	84	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	84	Partly cl
CAIRO	—	—	Unavail
CASABLANCA	27	81	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Partly cl
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Cloudy
DUBLIN	28	82	Partly cl
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	32	90	Partly cl
FRANKFURT	24	75	Sunny
GENEVA	27	81	Partly cl
HELSINKI	22	72	Partly cl
ISTANBUL	23	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Partly cl
LISBON	30	86	Sunny
LONDON	28	82	Partly cl
MADRID	30	86	Partly cl
MILAN	30	86	—
MONTREAL	24	76	Cloudy
MOSCOW	18	64	Showers
MUNICH	26	79	Sunny
NEW YORK	32	90	Sunny
NICE	29	84	Sunny
OSLO	27	81	Partly cl
PARIS	30	86	Partly cl
PRAGUE	27	81	Partly cl
ROME	28	82	Sunny
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
TUNIS	28	82	Sunny
VENICE	28	82	Sunny
VIENNA	28	82	Partly cl
WARSAW	24	75	Partly cl
WASHINGTON	31	88	Partly cl
ZURICH	28	82	Sunny

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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According to Financial Experts

Economic Chain Reaction Feared If Lockheed Fails

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—Undersecretary of the Treasury Charls E. Walker and former Federal Reserve Board Chairman William M. Martin, jr. both believe that there is a danger that the present economic recovery could be aborted if Lockheed Aircraft Corp. or other similar companies went bankrupt and set off chain reactions.

Mr. Martin, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, said that a major corporate bankruptcy "could easily be a domino operation that would have repercussions in the economy as a whole and seriously retard the economy at a time when we're having a very sluggish recovery."

Penn Central Cited

He did not spell out exactly how he thought the domino effect would be produced, but from the context of his remarks it appeared that he was talking about the impact of the failure of a big corporation on the financial markets.

He added, however, that it would not always be the right policy to try to keep big companies from going bankrupt just because they were big. If statutory authority had existed a year ago to give the Penn Central Railroad government guarantees for bank loans, he said, he wasn't sure what he would have done but "I believe I would have let them go bankrupt first and picked up the pieces later."

He told the committee that he was "glad to endorse without qualification" legislation that would permit up to $2 billion in loan guarantees to major companies whose failure could hurt the economy. The legislation would give discretion in the granting of such loans to a three-man board, whose members would be the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

Sluggish Recovery

Such authority should be in existence, Mr. Martin said, because "there could come a situation at any time that could seriously impair the sluggish recovery that we are now having."

Mr. Walker described the economy in more favorable terms than Mr. Martin, but reached a similar conclusion.

Nixon Seeks SST Refunds For Airlines

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI).—President Nixon, finally giving up hope for development of an American supersonic transport, has asked Congress to repay commercial airlines $58.8 million they advanced toward the abandoned project.

In a letter to Congress made available today, the President officially asked that the $235-million entry for continued development of the SST be dropped from his proposed budget for the current fiscal year.

Instead, Mr. Nixon asked that $53.5 million be included for costs of "civil supersonic aircraft development termination."

Under the complicated financing of the SST project, airlines that expected to purchase supersonic jets when they became available were asked to contribute to SST development as part of the government's contract costs.

Several major international airlines did, and it is this money that Mr. Nixon is asking Congress to repay.

Dutch Ask Refund

THE HAGUE, July 9 (UPI).—The Dutch airline, KLM, has asked the U.S. government for the return of 8.1 million guilders ($2.31 million) that it gave the Boeing Corp. to help finance the SST, the lower house of parliament was told today.

Former Minister of Traffic Johannes A. Bakker told the house that KLM claimed it had the right to receive the money back from the U.S. government.

Answering a parliamentary question, Mr. Bakker said that his deputy had contacted the U.S. administration to claim the money. He said that it was not certain the money would be returned.

Associated Press

Mrs. Lucille Armstrong weeps during funeral services for her husband in a church in Queens, N.Y.C., yesterday.

'Saints' Is Requiem

Peggy Lee, Al Hibbler Sing At Louis Armstrong Rites

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong was borne to his grave today after a moving funeral service in a little church packed to its capacity of 500. Another 2,000 mourners stood quietly outside.

"I never tried to prove nothin' —I just wanted to give the public a good show," was Armstrong's credo, as quoted by broadcaster Fred Robbins, who delivered the chief eulogy.

"He was the greatest ambassador of good will our country ever had," Mr. Robbins declared. "He spoke to millions with his music. He used to say, 'A note's a note in most any language. If you hit, they dig it'."

Armstrong traveled all over the world for the State Department after he rose to the pinnacle of jazz stardom from a humble beginning in the slums and red-light districts of New Orleans.

He died Tuesday at 71 in the modest home in Corona, Queens, where he and his fourth wife, Lucille, had lived for nearly 30 years. Taxed by a series of illnesses, his heart gave out.

It was from the Corona Congregational Church that Mrs. Armstrong chose to have her husband buried, in a rose-covered casket. She wore a black lace veil and a simple string of pearls against a black dress. Also present was Armstrong's second wife, Lil Hardin.

Band leader, composer and pianist Billy Taylor told the crowd that "Louis was one of the world's greatest musicians, a superb entertainer, a master entertainer, a gentle and moving human being."

Peggy Lee sang the Lord's Prayer to a piano accompaniment, and blind entertainer Al Hibbler sang "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," and "When the Saints Go Marchin' In."

Ella Fitzgerald was there. So was Moms Mabley, who told newsmen:

"He went out beautifully with a smile on his face—the king, the king."

There was Dizzy Gillespie, Duke Ellington, composer Harold Arlen, and a member of Satchmo's last combo, trombonist Tyree Glenn. And clarinetist Benny Goodman, trombonist Guy Lombardo and trumpeter Jonah Jones.

Television was represented by Mike Douglas and Britain's David Frost.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and his wife were there. So were Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York and Mayor Moon Landrieu of Armstrong's native New Orleans.

Representing President Nixon were his cultural affairs adviser, Leonard Garment, and Willis Conover, of the Voice of America, who is jazz adviser to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The funeral services lasted 40 minutes. Then as the organist played "I Am Going Home," the coffin was taken out for the trip to Flushing Cemetery.

The crowd outside was quiet and somber as the hearse drew away.

U.S.-Soviet Space Project A Possibility

Technical Problems Studied, Fletcher Says

CAPE KENNEDY, July 9 (UPI).—Administrator James C. Fletcher said yesterday the space agency is looking at a wide variety of possible earth orbital missions to fill the long gap in American manned spaceflight after the Skylab project ends in late 1973.

"I'm concerned that there is this gap people talk about for a lot of reasons," the new administrator said on his first official visit to the Kennedy Space Center.

"We have a lot of skilled people in the manned flight area and you don't want to just let them sit idle while we're waiting for the next spaceflight."

As now planned, Americans won't fly in space from the end of the Skylab three-man space station project in late December, 1973, until the planned space shuttle rocket plane starts flying in 1978 or 1979.

Mr. Fletcher hopes "very strongly" that the United States and Russia will be able to work out a joint manned spaceflight project later this decade.

"Both sides are studying quite vigorously the various technical problems that have to be solved to allow our Apollo craft, or pieces thereof, to dock with the Salyut, for example, or a later version of the Salyut," Mr. Fletcher said.

He said the agency was studying the possibility of flying a second Skylab, or flying surplus Apollo command ships in earth orbit, or carrying out a joint man-in-space operation with the Soviets.

"Again the problem is one of budget finance constraints downstream and those are definite constraints that we have to be aware of."

Pentagon Modifies Structure Of Commands Around World

By Dana Adams Schmidt

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—The Defense Department announced yesterday a worldwide reorganization of its command structure that will shift responsibility for the Middle East from Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida to the European Command at Stuttgart, Germany.

Strike Command, created eight years ago by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, will be abolished, the announcement said, and most of its functions transferred to an "austere" U.S. Readiness Command at the same base.

The Readiness Command will have responsibility for general purpose forces based in the United States and provide "a reserve of combat ready forces." It will also assist the Joint Chiefs of Staff in training and planning.

Other Command Shifts

The new command will shed responsibility not only for the Middle East but also for sub-Sahara Africa and South Asia. The Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington will take over responsibility for sub-Sahara Africa and the Pacific Command will be in charge of South Asia.

In another change, the Pacific Command, which is already responsible for Southeast Asia, Japan, Korea and the Pacific Ocean, will take on command responsibility in the Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands, hitherto handled by the Alaska Command.

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, who made the announcement, explained that "modifications to the present structure were needed to bring responsibilities more in line with requirements imposed by our national policies and commitments."

A Defense Department spokesman said the changes were in part a reflection of changes recommended to President Nixon last year by a blue ribbon panel headed by Gilbert W. Fitzhugh, chairman of the Metropolitan Insurance Co. The report particularly criticized the worldwide structure of seven unified commands combining various types of arms, of which Strike Command was one.

The panel drew attention to confusion during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war over whether the European Command or the Strike Command would have charge of evacuating Americans from the war zone.

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Nixon Promotes Air Safety Aide

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 9 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday nominated Benjamin Oliver Davis jr., retired air force lieutenant general, to be assistant secretary of transportation for safety and consumer affairs.

Mr. Davis, 58, has held the position of deputy assistant secretary of transportation since November, 1970. Last September he also was put in charge of the sky marshals following the rash of airline hijackings.

His sky marshal duties, under the office of Civil Aviation Security, will be absorbed in his new capacity.

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New Device Gives the Driver Test For Sobriety Before Car Will Start

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI).—A car with a computer copilot designed to keep the drunken driver at the curb was unveiled yesterday at an automobile safety conference.

The car is equipped with a mini-computer called Phys Tester. The box-shaped computer has several numbered push buttons.

To start the auto the driver has to push the correct series of numbers which are flashed on a tiny screen. If the driver fails to punch the right combination, the car's engine will not start.

If the driver misses the first time, he gets a second chance a few seconds later. If he misses then, the car won't start for several hours.

However, there is an emergency button to start the car. If this is used, the car will start but there will be a siren, flashing red lights and beeping of the horn. The noise is designed to attract emergency assistance.

The car was designed by General Motors.

Retaliation for Rebuffs

CAB Votes to Bar Australia From Starting 747s to U.S.

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—The Civil Aeronautics Board, retaliating against Australian rebuffs to U.S. airlines, voted yesterday to bar Australia from starting jumbo-jet 747 service to this country in September.

The action was revealed by well informed government sources in Washington. Under the board's regulations, the decision could be rescinded by President Nixon within ten days.

It was the first such action under terms of a regulation instituted a year ago. The regulation permits reciprocal action by the United States when a foreign government refuses to approve airline schedules of an American carrier drawn up under a treaty between the two countries.

Second Tough Stand

The board's vote marked the second time in recent weeks that the regulatory agency has adopted a tough stand against a foreign airline.

Last month it went to federal court to compel Alitalia to comply with board regulations in offering $199 round-trip youth fares between New York and Rome.

Regulations require a 30-day advance notice of such fares to the board, which means the Italian line cannot carry passengers at that rate on the route until July 14. Alitalia and the board are negotiating over what fine the carrier might pay for currently carrying youth-fare passengers who bought their $199 ticket before the court ruled in favor of the agency.

It's Nixon's Policy

The action against Alitalia and Australia reflected Mr. Nixon's aviation policy statement a year ago in which he laid the basis for stronger government support of this country's international airlines. Because of that statement, industry observers thought it likely the President will let the board decision against Australia stand.

The board acted because of long delays by the Australian government that have held up approval of applications by American Airlines and Pan American World Airways for increases in their service to Australia.

Pamplona Bulls Win Again as 12 More Are Hurt

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 9 (UPI).—Twelve people, including an American, were injured today in the third running of the bulls at the San Fermin Fiesta. This brings to 40 the number of people injured this year.

The American, identified by a hospital spokesman as an Arizonan, Bruce Feder, 21, was seriously hurt when a bull gored him in the right leg. He was rushed to a military hospital where he underwent surgery. Doctors said he will probably have to stay in the clinic for a month.

Mr. Feder was the second American to be gored at the bull running, which is the daily highlight of the week-long fiesta described by Ernest Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises." William Grickis, 21, of Cheshire, Conn., was gored in the left armpit Wednesday, but is reported recovering.

The bulls, running through barricaded streets from their corrals to the bullring, also gored a Spanish youth this morning and tossed and injured ten more.

New U.S. Satellite Also to Aid Apollo

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., July 9 (AP).—A naval research laboratory satellite designed to measure radiation from celestial bodies was launched successfully yesterday, NASA announced.

Named Solrad-10, the spacecraft's first major mission in its anticipated three-year life span will be to provide warning of any unusual solar disturbances during the Apollo-15 lunar mission starting July 26. Large solar radiation emissions can be fatal to men outside of the earth's protective atmosphere.

Murders Up in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—There were 714 homicides in New York City in the first six months of 1971, an increase of more than 30 percent over the same period last year, officials disclosed yesterday.

Laird Says Japanese Alone Will Decide on Defense Role

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, July 9 (WP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told Premier Eisaku Sato today that it is "solely for Japan itself to decide" whether or not to strengthen its defense forces and pledged "continuing fulfillment of American security commitments in Asia within the framework of the Nixon Doctrine, including the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear shield."

American official sources said that Mr. Laird and Premier Sato "expressed satisfaction with the healthy relationship" enjoyed by Japan and the United States in the security field during a wide-ranging meeting lasting for more than two hours at the premier's official residence.

The Laird-Sato meeting occurred in the midst of a heated controversy here over Western news reports linking the secretary with the view that Japan should bear more of the costs of its defense.

American officials have indicated in comments on the Laird mission that Tokyo might even find it necessary to supplement U.S. nuclear protection with its own defensive nuclear weapons in the early 1980s.

Reference to Dispute

Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Takeshita took the press uproar surrounding the Laird visit into account today in a news conference for Japanese reporters. He stressed that Mr. Laird had indicated "his full awareness" of the no-war clause of the Japanese constitution, ruling out the dispatch of troops abroad, and the three-point "non-nuclear" policy of the Sato government banning the manufacture, possession or introduction of nuclear weapons.

There was no suggestion in the official American account of the meeting that Mr. Laird had referred to the constitution or to the three "non-nuclear" principles. This omission has lent added weight to pointed statements by U.S. officials on Wednesday emphasizing the need for flexibility in the location of nuclear storage facilities.

Japan is pressing the United States for the right to verify the removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa before the return of the island. The United States has resisted these pressures, and officials made it clear in comments on the Laird visit that the need to keep potential enemies guessing on the location of storage sites was one of the factors behind the U.S. refusal.

These officials said that the United States could not provide its nuclear umbrella to Japan unless the alliance could operate on a basis of "mutual trust."

Japanese sources said that Tokyo-Washington differences over the removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa were not discussed yesterday, explaining that the meeting related only to "general matters" and that specifics would be taken up tomorrow in a working session between Mr. Laird and Keikichi Masuhara, newly appointed director-general of the National Defense Agency.

Mr. Laird's aides had no comment today on reports that U.S. officials had suggested the possible need for Japan to supplement U.S. nuclear protection with their own defensive nuclear weapons in the 1980s.

Defense Agency sources said that the United States had not proposed this to Japan but avoided categorical rejection of the idea.

Rabbi Kahane Pleads Guilty To Bomb Plot

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI).—Rabbi Meir Kahane interrupted his pretrial hearing in Brooklyn Federal Court today to plead guilty to a conspiracy indictment accusing him and other members of the Jewish Defense League with the manufacture of bombs.

Two codefendants also pleaded guilty.

Acting U.S. attorney Robert Morse told the court that the disposition of the case had been approved "at the highest level of this government."

The defendants were continued free in their own recognizance pending sentencing July 23, at which time they could get terms up to five years in jail and fines of $10,000 each.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Ryan jr., who presented the government's case, told the court that one of the conditions for the disposition agreed to by attorneys for the defense was that all explosives and guns be turned over to federal authorities next week.

He said they also agreed there would be no penalty involved in the surrender of such weapons and explosives.

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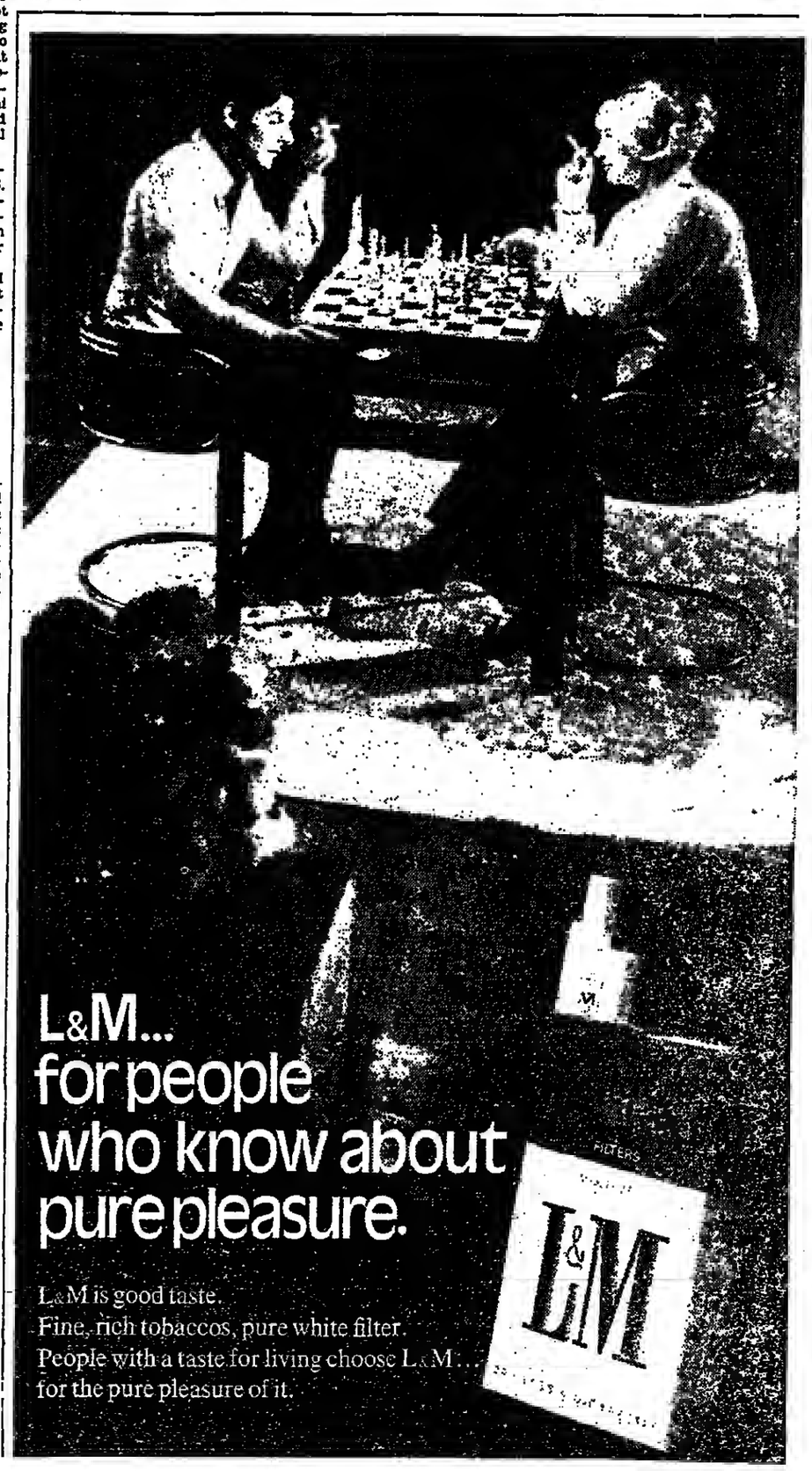

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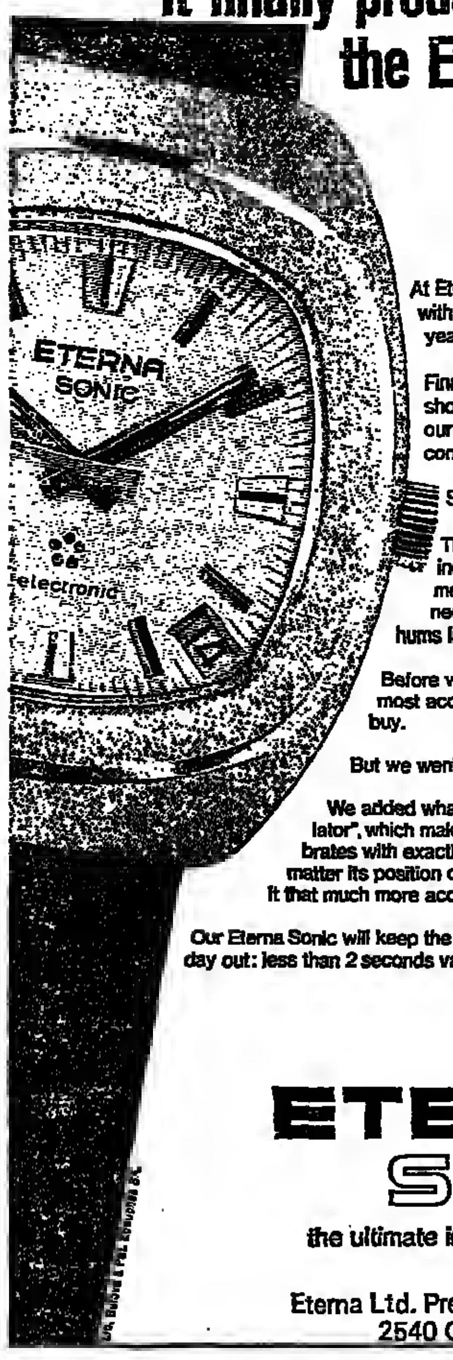

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Obituaries

Jim Morrison, Rock Singer, Dies of Heart Attack in Paris

PARIS, July 9 (UPI).—Jim Morrison, 26, lead singer of The Doors rock group, died last Saturday in Paris and was buried in private here, the American Embassy, and the police confirmed today.

The embassy said Mr. Morrison died of natural causes at his Paris home. He was burried Wednesday at the Père Lachaise cemetery.

The police said Mr. Morrison died of a heart attack. He was staying with a girl friend in his rented apartment in the Marais section of Paris. His friend found him unconscious while he was taking a bath and called a *police physician.*

In Los Angeles, Bill Siddons, Mr. Morrison's manager, said the rock singer went to Paris three months ago to live and write a book.

He said the first news of the death was kept secret "to avoid the notoriety and circus-like atmosphere that surrounded the death of other rock personalities such as Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix."

The Doors was formed in Los Angeles in 1965 and went to the *top of the rock charts* with "Break on Through." That song was followed by "Light My Fire," which brought the group *international popularity.*

But Mr. Morrison's stage antics caused the group to be banned in several cities. He once was arrested in Miami for using obscene language and exposing himself during an appearance.

Charlie Shavers

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Charlie Shavers, 51, composer and trumpeter, died yesterday after a last wish that his trumpet be buried with his idol, Louis Armstrong. He was a New Yorker who composed several song hits including "Undecided," and "Pastel Blue."

He first won fame as trumpet soloist with the John Kirby Sextet from 1938 to 1944, when he left to play with the Raymond Scott Quintet for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He was featured soloist with Tommy Dorsey's orchestra and led his own group through Europe.

Ub Iwerks

BURBANK, Calif., July 9 (AP).—Ub Iwerks, 70, Walt Disney's chief cartoonist and the man who helped create Mickey Mouse, died Wednesday.

After he met Disney in 1919 in Kansas City, the two worked together to produce the first Mickey Mouse short "Plane Crazy," and launch the Silly Symphony cartoon series. Mr. Iwerks won two Academy Awards in 1959 and 1965, both for technical contributions to the movies.

At the time of his death, he was in charge of technical design of film presentations for Walt Disney World in Florida.

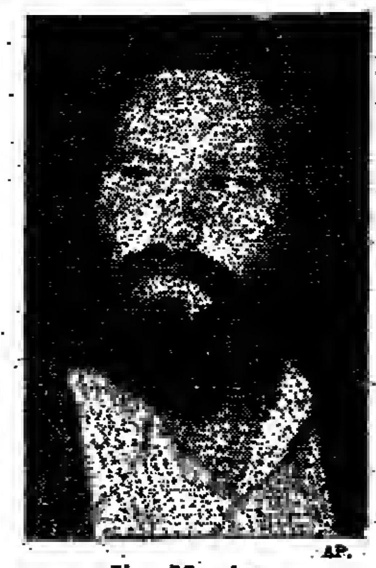
Alfred Dunhill

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—Alfred Dunhill, tobacconist and pipemaker whose name was known *to smokers throughout the world,* died yesterday.

Mr. Dunhill started work for his father, who had a small tobacco shop in central *London,* in 1907. After military service in World War I, in which he won the Military Cross, he took over the business. He was chairman of the company until 1961.

Hardin in Madrid

MADRID, July 9 (UPI).—Clifford M. Hardin, U.S. Secretary *of Agriculture,* arrived today *for* a three-day visit at the invitation of Spanish Agriculture Minister Tomas Allende y Garcia-Baxter. Mr. Hardin flew in from Tunis, the last stop of an African tour which included visits to the Congo and Liberia.



Jim Morrison AP.

SALT Delegates Have Luncheon With Kekkonen

HELSINKI, July 9 (Reuters).—President Urho *Kekkonen* of Finland, which has excellent relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, was luncheon host today to delegates to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

The 70-year-old Finnish head *of state entertained* the delegates at his summer residence at Kultaranta, on the Baltic coast.

Gerard Smith and Vladimir Semyonov, the chief American and Soviet delegates, began the fifth round of their 19-month-old negotiations to curb the nuclear arms race in an encouraging atmosphere here yesterday.

Sweden Protests To Russia Over Defector Assault

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (UPI).—Sweden yesterday lodged a "strong protest" to the Soviet Union over the assault and attempted kidnap of a Soviet defector by four Russians on Monday.

The defector identified as Michail Jakouchin was attacked by the four Russians who tried to drag him into a car when he was on his way to the police headquarters to apply for political asylum.

Mr. Jakouchin told police he had been an interpreter for a Soviet military athletic team and decided to remain in Sweden when the group returned home last Saturday.

Soviet Ambassador Michail Jakovlev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday by chief of protocol, Olof Landenius, who gave him the protest.

Mr. Jakouchin, who Wednesday was given a one-year working and residence permit in Sweden, was free to leave the police headquarters but he has chosen to remain there for the present, sources said.

Crew of 18 Rescued As Cypriot Ship Sinks

COPENHAGEN, July 9 (Reuters).—All 18 crew members were saved when the 2,720-ton Cypriot freighter Oliva sank off the coast of Jutland yesterday after being swept by a fire which started in the engine room.

A Greek seaman was taken to Aalborg Hospital in Denmark by helicopter, *suffering from serious* burns on his face and chest.

Peking Aide Returns to Korea Talks

Gone 5 Years; Link To China Thaw Seen

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 9 (NYT).—A Communist Chinese delegate returned today to the Korean truce border village of Panmunjom after an absence of five years to attend a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

The American-led United Nations Command briefly challenged the qualifications of "comrade" Ho Chu-jo as a member of the commission on the ground that his credentials failed to state he was a military officer.

Mr. Ho, who was last seen at the Panmunjom conference on *Aug. 5, 1966,* remained silent while the arguments about his attendance were exchanged. Only the chief delegates on both sides are allowed to talk at Armistice Commission meetings.

Fought in Korean War

According to South Korean intelligence sources, Mr. Ho was a ranking official at the Chinese Foreign Ministry before being appointed to the Panmunjom post. Aged 53, he fought in the Korean war as a unit commander of "the Chinese people's volunteers," the sources said.

There had been various speculations here as to why Peking had decided to return its delegate to Panmunjom after five years of absence which followed North Korea's declaration of independence from both China and the Soviet Union in August, 1966.

Most observers here felt that it reflected the current mood of thaw between China and the United States. They also held the view that it was a clear indication of improved relations between Pyongyang and Peking.

Some, however, gave little significance to it and maintained that the move was merely part of China's policy to refill all the diplomatic posts it had vacated after the Cultural Revolution took place and to expand its diplomatic horizon.

Briton Convicted Of Helping Reds

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI).—A West Berlin court has given Thomas Smith, 31-year-old former British soldier from Glasgow, a one-year suspended sentence for working for the East German state security service. The court convicted him Wednesday of giving the East Germans the names and photographs of British soldiers in Berlin.

Smith testified that the East Germans refused to allow him to visit his divorced wife and two children in East Germany unless he agreed to spy for them.

The court was told Smith deserted his West Berlin unit in 1960 and went to East Germany, where he married.

Mongolian-Belgian Ties

TOKYO, July 9 (AP).—The Mongolian People's Republic and Belgium have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, Radio Moscow has reported in a broadcast monitored here.

India, Pakistan Reach Accord On Repatriating Diplomats

NEW DELHI, July 9 (NYT).—Official Indian sources said today that India and Pakistan, after nearly three months of squabbling, have finally agreed on arrangements for repatriating the staffs of their respective diplomatic missions in Dacca and Calcutta.

Both were closed in April, at Pakistan's request, and the personnel of both missions have been under virtual house arrest.

The main obstacle has been Pakistan's demand for personal and individual interviews with the East Pakistani personnel of its Calcutta mission, who switched their allegiance in April to the independence movement in East Pakistan. The approximately 70 East Pakistanis have refused to return to Pakistan, which is under military control.

The details of the interview arrangements are not yet known. But the Indian sources said that the Swiss Ambassador here, Fritz Real, who agreed to mediate the dispute some weeks ago, will conduct the proceedings. The sources said the interviews would begin "as soon as practicable."

Border Clash

CALCUTTA, July 9 (UPI).—One member of the Indian Border Security Force was killed and another wounded this morning in an exchange of fire with Pakistan Army troops at the Bhojadanga border post, about 40 miles east of Calcutta, according *to official* sources.

The sources said the clash started early this morning when the troops opened with machine-gun and mortar fire on the post, which sustained some damage. An Indian trooper died of wounds following the clash, they said. The Indian sources said there also were believed to be casualties on the Pakistani side.

Pakistani Ship Sails

MONTREAL, July 9 (UPI).—The Pakistani freighter Padma set sail for the United States early today carrying a government-approved shipment destined for war-torn Pakistan, but leaving behind 46 crates of F-86 Sabre jet parts.

The Padma left Montreal shortly after midnight, bound for Baltimore and Philadelphia, after customs inspectors examined the material loaded in Canada and cleared it for shipment.

The Padma was forced to spend an extra five days in Montreal when the federal government suspended export permits for the F-86 parts destined for Karachi.

Paris Council Adopts Parking Meter Plan

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters).—The Paris City Council has voted to adopt a system of paid parking in crowded central Paris areas.

The charge was fixed at 50 centimes (about 10 cents) for 30 minutes, one franc (about 20 cents) for one hour, two francs for 90 minutes and three francs for two hours.

East German, Chad Ties

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI).—East Germany and the African republic of Chad have decided to establish full diplomatic relations, ADN news agency said today. Chad is the 30th nation to recognize East Germany.

Romania Angry at Hungary For Criticizing China Ties

By Osgood Caruthers

VIENNA, July 9.—Romania lashed out angrily today against Kremlin-inspired critics of its recent friendly gestures toward China.

The principal target of the sternly worded assault from Bucharest was neighboring Hungary, a Warsaw Pact ally and a much more obedient adherent of Soviet foreign policy. But in opening up the public attack the Romanian Communist leadership was also clearly *informing* the Soviet Union that it intended to continue its independent line in foreign affairs and that it would accept *no interference from any* of its Soviet bloc allies.

The lengthy polemic was contained in an article in the party newspaper Scinteia by one of the leading members of the ruling presidium Paul Niculescu-Mizel.

Fears of Ceausescu

The article not only reaffirmed Romania's defiance of Soviet dictates regarding foreign affairs for which President Nicolae Ceausescu has established his reputation as a maverick within the bloc. It also reflected Mr. Ceausescu's fears that the Soviet Union and its closer allies in Eastern Europe might increase their pressures to bring Romania into line.

His recent trip to Peking and his exchange of warm and friendly public toasts with the Chinese leadership has deeply angered Moscow. Political observers believe that Mr. Ceausescu has been undertaking an all-out political offensive to gain as many friends and supporters as he can throughout the Communist world and in the non-Communist world as well in order to discourage any temptation Moscow might have to invoke the so-called Brezhnev doctrine as it did against Czechoslovakia three years ago.

Hungary opened up the attack against Romania on June 30 with a broadcast by the foreign editor of its party newspaper, Nepszabadsag. The text of that broadcast has not yet become available outside the country but today's angry rebuttal in Bucharest charged that it was in "flagrant contradiction" with the realities and spirit of Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Peking. It accused the Hungarian editor of having distorted the whole picture and given an unobjective and negative view of the results of Mr. Ceausescu's meetings with the Chinese leaders.

To further aggravate the situation, one of the top members of the Hungarian Communist party's Politburo, Zoltan Kmocsin, declared in a major foreign policy speech to the National Assembly that cooperation between the two neighboring allies has been "rendered difficult by the differences appearing in the Hungarian and Romanian stands—on principle as well as in the assessment of some international issues."

The statement caused "amazement" in Romania's leading circles, said the article in Scinteia. "Altogether incomprehensible is the creation of such a problem as it has been posed at a moment when the Romanian-Hungarian bilateral relations and cooperation have become more active," the article declared.

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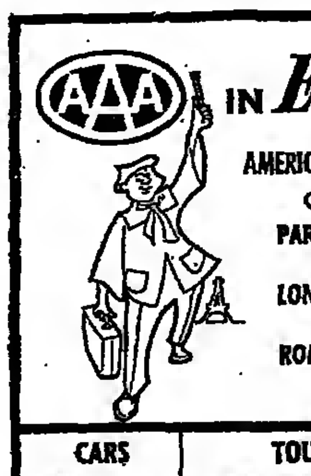

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Convivial, Movable and Deductible

American Lawyers Making Conventions Go a Long Way

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—A flourishing American institution, the business convention, is being carried to new heights this weekend as 5,300 American lawyers and their families depart for a round of educational, convivial and tax-deductible events in Europe.

In what has been billed by the American Bar Association as the largest single movement of Americans from these shores other than for military invasions, a total of 12,000 convention-bound Americans are sailing and flying to England over the next few days.

Yesterday, the first phalanx left for England when the Queen Elizabeth 2, Britain's block-long 963-foot floating country club, sailed at 11:30 a.m. from New York's Pier 92 to begin a five-and-one-half-day luxury voyage.

Among the liner's total of 1,890 passengers were 638 members of the association and their families. The railings bulged with lawyers from across the country, including some of the luminaries of the legal establishment—former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and Attorney General John N. Mitchell and his wife, among others.

The occasion for the mass movement of lawyers is the annual convention of the association, which met in New York for three days this week and then recessed, to reconvene in London July 14.

London Session

If London seems to outsiders to be an unlikely site for the annual meeting of the American Bar, it apparently does not seem so to lawyers. The New York session attracted only about one-half as many people as are expected to attend the London portion of the convention.

Once in London, their enjoyment will be sweetened by the realization that all of the lawyers' expenses—but in most instances none of the wives'—will qualify as federal income tax deductions as an "ordinary and necessary" expense of being a lawyer.

The tax-deductible convention is not a new phenomenon, but it has become an increasingly exotic by-product of the tax laws in recent years, as some organizations have demonstrated astonishing ingenuity in picking romantic and faraway places to meet and discuss such subjects as dentistry, psychiatry, sales, banking and law. Convention facilities have blossomed in Las Vegas, Miami, Honolulu, San Juan, Montreal, Mexico City and other distant watering places, as a growing list of groups have chosen these surroundings for their deliberations.

While the association is not alone in convening overseas, the lawyers have characteristically done it on a grander and more efficient scale than any others.

Belgrade and Paris

After the London session, about 800 lawyers and their families will fly to Belgrade for the July 20-25 meeting of the World Peace Through Law Center. After that, a handful will double back to Paris for the convention of the International Association of Lawyers, which will run from July 26 through Aug. 3. Thus, a determined and high-bracket convention-goer could spend the month of July in New York, London, Belgrade and Paris and have a tax deduction of more than $2,000 to show for his travels.

The legal profession has a logical reason for meeting in England, since American law has its roots in the English common law, and lawyers from both countries have much of value to say to one another. The association has met in London twice before—in 1924 and 1957—and it always brings numerous British lawyers into its discussions.

As Lester W. Utter, chief of the individual income tax branch of the Internal Revenue Service, put it in an interview recently, "We are normally not going to disallow the expenses of any professional for attending his professional convention."

Strains have been placed on this assumption, however, as affluence and low-cost group air fares have brought many conventions to vacationlands with no discernible link to the supposed business at hand.

For the most part, the IRS has not attempted to disallow expenses because a meeting was held in an unlikely place. One exception came several years ago, when the tax deductions were refused to all delegates to an orthodontists' convention held on a luxury ship in the Caribbean.

Election Day in Iran

TEHERAN, July 9 (Reuters).—Iranians went to the polls today to choose 268 members for the Majlis (lower house of parliament) and 30 senators for the 60-member upper house. Teheran radio said 4,939,000 men and women had registered.

Nixon Expresses Confidence EEC Won't Harm U.S.

BRUSSELS, July 9 (AP).—President Nixon has expressed confidence, in a letter made public today, that an enlarged European community, including Britain, would take U.S. economic interests into account.

The letter was addressed to Franco Maria Malfatti, president of the Common Market Executive Commission, to British Prime Minister Edward Health and the heads of the six Common Market governments.

Mr. Nixon's letter said:

"The historic agreements recently reached in Luxembourg have brought Western Europe closer to the goal of unity and offer fresh hope for peace in the world.

"I congratulate you and your colleagues for the positive role played by the commission of the European community in bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion. The government of the United States looks forward to cooperating with an enlarged European community, confident not only that our own economic interests will be taken into account, but also that the community will be a positive force for world prosperity and peace."

Turkish Novelist Yashar Kemal Given 18 Months

ISTANBUL, July 9 (UPI).—A special court in Istanbul today sentenced Turkish novelist Yashar Kemal to 18 months' imprisonment and four months in exile for spreading Communist propaganda.

The court found Mr. Kemal guilty of translating and publishing Emile Burns's "Handbook of Marxism" in 1968, the year the book was banned in Turkey by court order.

The 51-year-old novelist will be exiled to Kutahya, central Turkey, for four months when he is released from prison. He intends no appeal against the sentence.

Mr. Kemal's best-known book, "Memed, My Hawk," has been published in 29 languages, and 20th Century-Fox has bought the film rights.

Mr. Kemal was born in a small village of Adana, had only primary education and spent his early years working in cotton fields and as a factory laborer.

He later came to Istanbul and started writing novels and short stories giving a vivid picture of the life of poor Anatolian peasants.

Associated Press

LOST TRIBE—Members of a timid lost tribe named Tasaday Manube are shown after they were located in forests of Mindanao Island in the Southern Philippines.

Cut Off 470 to 2,000 Years Ago

Stone Age Tribe Discovered In Wild Area of Philippines

MANILA, July 9 (AP).—The discovery of a tribe of people living in the style of the Stone Age and cut off from the outside world for hundreds of years was announced yesterday by a Philippine government agency.

The tribe promises to provide "one of the most fascinating chapters in the study of primitive man," says the scientist who found it.

The timid lost tribe, which may total no more than 100 persons, was located in the rugged mountain forests of Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines.

Named the Tasaday Manube, they are described as having no knowledge of rice, corn, salt, sugar or pottery; no contact with the sea; and may be "the only people in the world today who do not know or use tobacco."

The account of their discovery was compiled and reported by Manuel Elizalde jr., head of the Presidential Arm of National Minority (Panamin), with the collaboration of Robert B. Fox, chief anthropologist of the National Museum and director of Panamin Research.

24 Contacted

Mr. Fox and Mr. Elizalde reported contacting 24 of the Tasadays deep in the rain forest of south Cotabato Province June 7-8 and June 16.

The men say in a 33-page report that a study of the Tasadays' ability to survive without agriculture or a metal technology, with permanent residences in a tropical rain forest "can provide one of the most fascinating chapters in the study of primitive man."

They said in interviews yesterday that they were led to the Tasadays by a man from another tribe, the Manobo Blit, which Panamin is helping find its way into the 20th century.

A man named Defal and known as "the bird who walks the forest like the wind," first contacted the Tasadays during a hunting trip in 1960.

He told Mr. Elizalde about the people last May and the Panamin director flew in by helicopter June 7 to an isolated forest clearing to make contact. Mr. Fox made the second trip and said he gathered all the data he could.

Safe From Society

Mr. Fox and Mr. Elizalde speculate that the Tasadays were separated from the rest of society at least 400 to 500 years ago and possibly as long as 2,000 years ago.

Mr. Fox described them as healthy-looking but timid. He said when offered sugar one man was actually frightened and feared it was poisonous.

Mr. Fox said the people generally became friendly and showed a willingness for more contact with civilization. They presently rely on stones and bamboo for work utensils, trap animals and forage for wild vegetables.

Panamin announced plans to undertake extensive research on the Tasadays and asked the national government to declare the area in which they live a reserve prohibited to ranchers and loggers. Mr. Elizade said there were likely more small tribes in the region.

UPI

Dr. Robert B. Fox, chief anthropologist of the Philippines National Museum.

The Bourgeois 'Forsyte Saga' Comes to Life on Soviet TV

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 9 (NYT).—Millions of Soviet television viewers last night had their first look at "The Forsyte Saga," whose English bourgeois affairs will be entertaining them all summer.

The 26-part series was made by the British Broadcasting Corporation. As the first such Western-made production to be shown on Soviet television, it is sure to attract considerable attention as the summer goes on.

Soviet authorities purchased the series in December 1969 for an undisclosed sum but its screening had been held up, reportedly for ideological considerations. Even though John Galsworthy's study of the life and times of the Victorian-and-after Forsyte family has long been applauded by Marxist critics, there apparently was some reluctance about showing all that wealth to the people here.

To let the Soviet public know that the fact they were watching a BBC production did not indicate any softening in the party line against "bourgeois culture," last night's initial installment, "A Family Festival," was preceded by what amounted to a Communist commercial.

Prof. Mikhail A. Urnov, sitting at a desk, and reading from sheets of paper, explained that "The Forsyte Saga" was acceptable viewing fare since it showed the decline of "the top echelons of the British ruling bourgeois class."

He said that in the first programs at least, the characters will appear as "self-assured British bourgeois," but as the series progresses, their decline will be evident.

To overcome the language barrier, Soviet authorities chose a favorite technique here — the "read-over." A male announcer simply reads a Russian translation of the script, simultaneously with the English sound-track.

This is the way Soviet audiences these days see most foreign-language films. Some films are dubbed, but the costs involved have reduced the number of dubbings. Few films are shown with subtitles here, and none on television, because many in the audience cannot read even Russian well enough.

Progress Noted in Experiment in U.S.

Migraine Victims Try Will Power

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9 (NYT).—Researchers at the Menninger Foundation are training migraine headache sufferers to relieve their own pains by taking conscious control of the internal processes causing them.

The technique employs a principle that Yogis and other Eastern mystics have known for centuries but that modern scientists are just beginning to explore—that many of the body's internal organs that seem to function, and dysfunction, automatically can be regulated at will.

For the sufferer of migraine headaches, the physiological problem is an abnormal but transient enlargement of the blood vessels of the scalp that allows each pulse of blood to become a throb of pain.

The most common treatment has been to administer a drug that constricts the blood vessels, reducing the impact of the pulse on surrounding nerves. Menninger scientists have found that patients can be trained to constrict the blood vessels simply by thinking about it.

28 in Experiment

Of 28 migraine headache sufferers who have been in the experiment so far, 12 have obtained significant improvement, three remain unimproved, five dropped out before results could be obtained and eight are still in the training phase.

All were patients for whom drugs either offered no relief or caused unwanted side effects.

The treatment represents one of the first practical applications of the human mind's ability to control internal organs—an ability that Westerners have seldom used deliberately and that many doubted existed.

"We don't really know precisely why it works," said Dr. Joseph Sargent, who is conducting the experiment. "My only interest is to demonstrate whether it is possible, and it looks like it is."

The patient is trained with the help of a small electronic device that tells him when he is succeeding in controlling blood flow. The device is connected by wires to two temperature sensors taped to the patient's skin, one on the forehead and the other on a finger. A meter registers the difference between the two temperatures.

Warmer and Cooler

The patient is instructed to make the needle move to the right, indicating that the hand is growing warmer while the forehead is becoming cooler. Because skin temperature is a function of the volume of blood flow, a needle moving to the right would mean that the blood vessels in the finger are being opened wider while those of the scalp are being constricted.

The patient is not told how to make the needle move but simply that when the needle moves to the right he is succeeding, and that he should keep trying to do it. The patient gradually acquires the knack and can do it at will, though he remains as unable to explain it as he is to explain how he makes his arm reach out to answer a telephone.

"Once they get that subjective feeling, whatever it is, they continue on their own," Dr. Sargent said. "Most of our patients feel they are able to abort headaches with this method."

Occupation of India

The treatment is an outgrowth of more basic research being done by Dr. Elmer Green and his wife, Alyce, at the Menninger Foundation, one of the nation's leading centers for psychiatric research and treatment.

Interest in the subject dates back to the British occupation of India, when Western physicians sent back reports of Yogis who could control their sensitivity to pain or make their hearts seem to stop beating. They were said to have learned the abilities after long periods of mental and physical discipline.

In the early 20th century, researchers had learned of the strange powers of hypnotism by which a person could diminish his sensitivity to pain and even reduce bleeding during minor surgery by constricting cut blood vessels. This work proved that the capacity for such control existed within the body.

Yoga and Hypnotism

By 1910, Johannes Schultz, a German physician, combined yoga and hypnotism to produce a long and arduous system of self-hypnosis, which he called "autogenic training." Dr. Green and other scientists found that persons can learn the ability much faster if they have some means, such as the temperature-sensing device, of immediately knowing whether they are succeeding.

Subjects were generally able to increase the temperature of their hands by about 3 degrees Fahrenheit. One person learned to raise the temperature of his right hand by 10 degrees.

It was during these experiments that some subjects reported that their headaches had gone away, and Dr. Green recognized a practical application for the training. Dr. Green, a psychologist, turned the medical study over to Dr. Sargent, a physician.

"There is every indication that if we can develop the feedback mechanism people can learn to control just about any physiological function," Dr. Green said.

2 Insecticides Could Replace DDT, WHO Says

GENEVA, July 9 (NYT).—More than 1,400 compounds have been tested by the World Health Organization since 1956 as potential insect-killers, but only five, the organization said yesterday, have successfully passed the severe tests in the laboratory and in the field to qualify for operational use.

Of the five, only two have earned recommendations as a replacement for DDT, whose long-lasting effects have raised environmental problems.

Breaking down into harmless parts more easily than DDT, the recommended replacements, malathion and propoxur, are considered "unlikely to cause problems in the environment," the organization said, "but they have not been used extensively owing largely to their higher costs."

"A dispassionate risk-benefit evaluation shows clearly that the use of DDT in malaria operations must be continued for the present," according to a special WHO report. To abandon the use of DDT "before cheap and effective substitutes are found would be a disaster to world health," the report warned.

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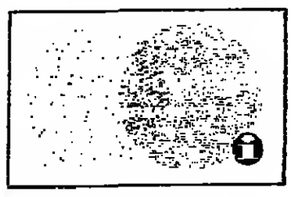

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Banks Raise the Prime

The major banks in the United States have increased their prime lending rate from 5 1/2 percent to 6 percent. The move gives rise to concern that higher borrowing charges will hurt the business recovery, prolong unemployment and push up prices, since interest payments are a cost element both to consumers and to businesses.

Partly as a consequence of the increase in the prime rate, New York City has just paid the highest net average interest cost in its history to sell the most bonds it has ever offered at one time: at an average rate of 7.578 percent, the $357 million bond issue will ultimately cost the city $228.8 million in interest.

Rep. Wright Patman, of Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee and a well-known foe of high interest rates, promptly attacked the boost in the prime as "totally unnecessary and inconsistent with the economic needs of the nation." He urged President Nixon to use his stand-by credit-control authority to roll back the increase and implied that he would hold up the $250 million loan guarantee for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. if the administration did not act.

Accustomed to Mr. Patman's blasts, the nation's bankers are much more concerned over arousing the ire of Secretary of the Treasury Connally, who has long made clear his opposition to an increase in the prime rate. Despite their desire to avoid incurring the wrath of so powerful a political figure as Mr. Connally, the banks have finally moved because the increases in their own borrowing costs were chopping into profits. Their own lending rates have been held down by sluggish loan demand as well as by the administration's opposition to rate increases.

The key question is why interest rates have been climbing. The most plausible answer is that the very rapid rate of growth of the money supply has aroused inflationary expectations. The renewed upsurge of the price indexes has supported these expectations.

The Federal Reserve has no choice but to reduce the excessively rapid rate of growth of the money supply to avoid intensifying inflation. In the short run this is putting further pressure on interest rates. The way to reduce interest rates in time is to gain firmer control over inflation. An attempt to roll back the prime rate would only have the effect of causing banks to make fewer loans at the prime rate. Many borrowers would find that they are no longer prime credit risks; the net effect would be to inhibit bank investment.

The rising cost of money should be checked by a more moderate rate of monetary expansion, reinforced by a more effective incomes policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Indonesia Votes

To nobody's surprise, early returns from the Indonesian national election show the government-backed Sekber Golkar party taking a comfortable lead over the fragmented opposition. As one Westerner cynically commented: "This election is in the great democratic tradition of Taiwan and South Vietnam."

President Suharto and the group of generals who seized power in Jakarta in 1965 after crushing an attempted Communist coup obviously took some pains to insure that this first popular vote in 16 years would preserve their power. It would be naive to assume that Indonesia will have attained a full-fledged democracy when the returns are finally all in early next month.

But viewed in perspective, this modest step toward popular rule is no small achievement in a country without deep-rooted democratic traditions and with a history of extremism and chaos since it gained independence from the Dutch after World War II. The Suharto regime has earned a large measure of popular support through programs of economic development that have curbed a runaway inflation, raised the gross national product by as much as 8 percent last year and modestly improved living standards for the nation's 100 million-plus inhabitants. Defense spending has been cut from 87 percent of the budget under the late President Sukarno to less than 3 percent, an extraordinary accomplishment for a government dominated by generals.

Indonesia has come a long way since the dark days of 1965. But the country still has a long way to go—economically and politically—if the Suharto regime is to achieve a peaceful transfer of power to genuine democratic government. The fate of the former Ayub Khan regime in Pakistan stands as a warning that democratic tokenism cannot preserve military rule indefinitely, even when combined with impressive economic accomplishments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and the EEC

Rejection of an opportunity so favorable at so moderate a price would be a sort of suicide, a turning away from the challenge of life and a withdrawal into the supposed security of rigor mortis. Britain has always moved out in the world; has chosen to be an island from which development comes and not merely an island into which its citizens retreat. The white paper . . . marks the start of a new and much more promising phase in British history, a phase in which the British revive their own strength and prosperity in contributing to the collective strength and prosperity of Europe.

—*From the Times, London.*

* * *

That every historic choice implies challenge as well as opportunity is a cliché, but true. To take advantage of the Common Market means accepting risks. To refuse those risks, on the ground that Britain is unfit to face them, is defeatist. Given a determined government policy to promote growth during the approach to Europe and the transitional years, we can profit by entry and enjoy prosperity. Given also a determination by all the ten governments to provide democratic political union—without which the community will be a headless monster—Western Europe can begin to stand equal with the United States, the Soviet Union and China. And that, in the end, must make for a more stable and peaceful world.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

* * *

The British white paper (on the EEC) is a bold statement of faith and vigorously polemical, but British citizens who have been waiting for years for the official facts, figures and projections of advantage and disadvantage to help them make up their minds may find it a disappointing document.

The political case is naturally not one capable of proof, but it is probable that it will be rejected only by the out-and-out isolationists.

The proposition that Britain will be more secure inside the community than out of it and that it will have more influence in maintaining peace and promoting world development is obvious enough. . .

The practical question for Britons who believe there is more to life than political influence concerns the cost of entry.

On this question the White Paper is reticent.

—*From the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Communism in Africa

Communism in Africa, fostered by Russia, China and Cuba for disruptive ends, has its greatest chances where the less balanced and competent national leaders prefer "freedom fighting" campaigns against their neighbors to grappling with their own rampant domestic problems. Mr. Sekou Toure of Guinea, the unrivalled star turn in this particular act, times the periods of his most intense activity toward the liberation of his neighbors to coincide with internal upheavals in his own unhappy and seething country. . .

Senegal, which allows the Communist guerrillas the free run of its territory, including facilities for firing artillery barrages into Portuguese Guinea, has secured a meeting of the Security Council to consider her complaint of aggression against Portugal.

In East Africa, Tanzania seems to be drifting toward a similar situation with regard to Uganda by her continued support for President Obote and her refusal to recognize President Amin. Uganda, after repeated complaints of intrusions by Mr. Obote's supporters aided by the Tanzanian Army, (has) closed the frontier. At the other end of the Tamzan line, President Kaunda scorns the idea that Tanzania and Zambia are falling under Chinese influence. He is certainly wrong about Tanzania. He may soon be wrong about Zambia, too.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 10, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG—According to the latest Municipal statistics the population of St. Petersburg has now exceeded a million, being over 1,013,000. The births during the past year numbered 31,404 and the deaths 27,819. Disease rose tremendously and the city hospitals had to increase their beds by 323, bringing the total to 5,558. These cost the city 1,600,000 roubles. There were also 7,234 marriages during the year.

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1921

PARIS—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and Director of the Carnegie Foundation in New York, who arrived in Paris late last evening, will be the guest of honor at a brilliant series of receptions by official and intellectual France. Dr. Butler will visit the devastated regions and lay the cornerstone of the library at Rheims donated by the Carnegie Foundation. He will meet Marshals Foch and Joffre tomorrow.

Warsaw and Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WARSAW.—Although mixed with some skepticism, both Communist and non-party leaders here now feel that the December crisis, far from heightening the danger of Soviet military intervention in Poland, served to set limits on Soviet power for the first time since the post-war construction of the Soviet empire.

Moreover, the view that the December crisis defined a new limitation on Soviet military power also has persuasive supporters among long-time Western experts here. In retrospect, then, the important lesson to be drawn from the workers' riots last December is not so much the danger of civil war and the toppling of the Gomulka regime, but rather that the December crisis found Moscow frightened by its own impotence.

When former party boss Wladyslaw Gomulka perceived both his party and his country crumbling around him on Dec. 14, his spontaneous reaction was to ask the Kremlin to intervene. Moscow's immediate response was a hard, flat no, followed by a strong message to the Polish Politburo to immediately reverse Gomulka's mailed-fist strategy and adopt a conciliatory tone to the raging workers.

Strictly Polish

The Soviets, in short, took the private line to their party colleagues in Warsaw that the crisis was strictly a Polish crisis, having nothing to do with the Russians.

But secretly, the Kremlin not only was frightened, it was agonizing over what to do. Reliable reports received here strongly hint that the Soviet general staff went into 24-hour-a-day meetings on Dec. 14, disappearing from all normal functions, as they figured the odds on military intervention.

When they learned that the Polish Army chief had resigned his post rather than follow Gomulka's order to fire on the workers, the Soviet military leaders drew the correct conclusion: if they intervened, the Polish Army might very well resist, backed by the workers and most of the population.

Soviet intervention under those bleak conditions would require nothing less than Soviet occupation of the most homogeneous, nationalistic, and largest country within the Soviet bloc, an occupation in hostile territory which might well be resisted every inch of the way.

Poland, in short, is no Czechoslovakia. Moreover, the workers' riots in Poland were anti-government, not anti-party. There was not, as there had been in the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, a problem of doctrinal deviation inside the Communist party. Incredibly bad economic planning, not political revisionism, was the cause of the crisis.

Conciliation

It was to prevent a bloodbath, whose repercussions would gravely damage the party, that led Moscow to counsel a conciliatory approach to the workers. But even with that, the Polish Communist party, disorganized and atrophied at the top after 14 years of Gomulka, barely ratified Gomulka's replacement by pragmatic Edward Gierek in the crucial Dec. 20 Politburo vote.

Evidence of just how deep the Soviet interest was to prevent continuation of the Gomulka regime, or its replacement by an even harder-line party boss, is abundant. Thus, had the vote gone against Gierek on Dec. 20, the Gierek faction (with full Soviet backing) would have called a meeting of the 125-member Central Committee to overturn the Politburo. Had that failed, a full-dress party conference would have been summoned to install Gierek.

Moscow, in other words, was reduced to backstairs lobbying to prevent the December crisis from escalating beyond control. The Kremlin was a horrified spectator, not a principal actor in that tragic and heroic December drama. The possibility of military intervention was circumscribed not only by the question of the Polish Army's "loyalty" but also by the fact that intervention would have been a dagger in the heart of the Soviet campaign for central European detente, a campaign intimately connected with the dangerous Soviet-Chinese border dispute on the Soviets' eastern frontier.

Hence the new limitation on Soviet power within the Communist bloc. Preventing any recurrence of a genuine workers' uprising here must now be a major Soviet objective.

Light in the East?

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—"The only practical American interest remaining in these negotiations is to get out with a degree of honor. This is probably the last chance to do it."

The comment came from a man deeply familiar with the course of the Vietnam peace talks and, therefore, without optimistic illusions. He saw that hope—that limited hope—in the new Communist peace offer and the gloss put on it by North Vietnam's ranking figure here, Le Duc Tho.

For three weary years, through 120 stagey meetings, the negotiators have failed to resolve any issue of substance. They have never really got down to negotiating. Why should the situation be different now?

The answer is that until now the issue on the table has been one on which neither side was genuinely prepared to bargain: the political future of South Vietnam. Successive American administrations have been committed to preserve the government in Saigon, the Communists to destroy it.

Talks Can Focus

But the talks could focus now on a question less profound and, therefore, more likely to be within the reach of negotiation. That is the Communist proposal for American withdrawal by a fixed date and the simultaneous release of prisoners—both without any prior political understanding.

In discussing that proposal separately, as an interview with Le Duc Tho made clear he envisaged, each side would have an urgent interest and a reason to bargain: the United States to get its prisoners out, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to be assured of an early and total American withdrawal.

Le Duc Tho gave an impression of considerable flexibility. He indicated that the Communist timetable for withdrawal, by the end of 1971, was negotiable. He left open the possibility that American military aid to Saigon could continue. He said for the first time that, after an American exit, the Communist side would negotiate with the Saigon administration—so long as it was not headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Many difficulties are still seen by American diplomats in the new proposal. It could be read as requiring an unacceptably sudden end to U.S. support of the South Vietnamese Army. It could exclude from the prisoner exchange Americans captured in Laos and Cambodia, and require the inclusion of civilian "revolutionaries" held in Saigon jails.

Legitimate Concerns

Those are legitimate concerns. The question is whether President Nixon will let them cloud the whole proposal with suspicion and, therefore, raise obstacles to negotiation, or whether he will treat it hopefully and seriously.

Some students of Mr. Nixon believe he will now revert to an old theme not mentioned lately: the demand for "mutual withdrawal" of both North Vietnamese and American forces from South Vietnam. That would effectively indicate a decision not to negotiate.

To take up the Communist proposal seriously, the President would probably have to announce a decision in principle to set a final withdrawal date—the step he has so far refused to take. Then he could test, in negotiations, Le Duc Tho's statement that after that decision the details of withdrawal and prisoner exchange could be "rapidly settled."

Mr. Nixon will have to choose his course quite swiftly, for he is under severe time pressure on the prisoner issue. The American public demand to "get the boys home by Christmas" is so strong that some think the President will in any case have to announce a final date when he makes his next scheduled troop withdrawal statement in November, if there has been no negotiated agreement by then.

A November announcement may be too late to bring the desired response—early release of all the prisoners. The Communists want the decision to come this summer, evidently hoping that it will swing the October presidential election in South Vietnam away from Gen. Thieu and toward a candidate with whom they could negotiate.

American Honor

Here we approach the question of American honor. The Communists, as Le Duc Tho said, would like the United States to arrange that Gen. Thieu lose the election. Most Americans would regard open intervention to that end as improper. We would be repeating our past mistake of playing God in South Vietnam.

But it does not follow that the United States will be honorably neutral in South Vietnamese politics if it stands pat on its present policy this summer. As Charles Yost pointed out recently in The New York Times, the refusal to set a final withdrawal date gives an impression of endless American military involvement that works for the war candidate, Gen. Thieu.

Even the Economist of London, which has taken a persistently hawkish view, this week sees advantages in the election of a Saigon president who could deal with the Communists. Mr. Nixon himself could soon come to regret a policy that helped to re-elect Gen. Thieu. For in 1973 the political pressure to do something about the prisoners may become unbearable. And eventually the something could be the step we now eschew; forcing out the man who is the obstacle to a settlement, Gen. Thieu.

If he thinks into that distance, President Nixon may see that prudence and honor both counsel an attempt to seize this last chance in Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Pentagon Papers: Not the Whole Truth

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON.—A few months ago, the historians who are charged with writing the U.S. Army's history of the Vietnam war requested access to the 47-volume Pentagon study authorized by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. The request was denied.

Now that The New York Times, The Washington Post and other newspapers have published lengthy articles based on the Pentagon Papers, the Army historians will probably be given access. Nevertheless the incident is worthy of note. It illustrates the squeamishness and protectiveness of government offices and bureaus about the story of their involvement—and the extreme difficulty which confronts the American people in obtaining a full, fair and rounded history of the war.

The Pentagon Papers, valuable as they are to our knowledge of some of the estimates and decisions at the Department of Defense and elsewhere, tell only fragments of the whole story which the people deserve and the spirit of the times demands.

Only a Whisper

There is only a whisper in the Pentagon Papers of the decision-making and military and political action by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—though this was a highly important determination of the action by the United States. Hardly anything is said of American public opinion, Congress, presidential politics or press reporting—all of which are fundamental elements of the story. Little is said about the military action in the field.

The authors of the Pentagon study, as is well known, did not have access to most of the record of White House decision-making—yet even the choice of specific bombing targets was discussed and sometimes decided at presidential level. The Pentagon authors do not appear to have had full access to the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency record.

Even within the Department of Defense, the McNamara-sponsored historians do not appear to have all the important papers. There is little indication, for example, that the authors of the study were allowed to see the important messages which flowed in profusion between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Saigon command over the "back channel," a special intelligence communication system safe from the eyes of Pentagon civilians or anyone else other than the sender and addressee of message.

Partial Picture

Quite apart from possible bias by the men who compiled the Pentagon Papers, it is clear that this single set of documents is far from the whole truth. Former President Johnson's forthcoming memoirs, valuable though they may be in portraying the view from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, are unlikely to satisfy the need for the complete story. And as the experience of the Army historians indicates, the military histories of this war may be much less than fully rounded—and it will be decades before they are out, in any case.

The extraordinary crisis of confidence resulting from the Vietnam war cries out for extraordinary action to make the full story available.

The best way to proceed, in my opinion, would be government sponsorship of an independent study by respected scholars, perhaps under the aegis of the American Historical Association. Prof. Joseph Strayer of Princeton, president of the association, and Prof. James MacGregor Burns of Williams, the historian of Roosevelt's wartime years, have told me in telephone interviews of their personal conviction that something should be done.

The scholars named to study the Vietnam war should be authorized access to all the relevant papers from all departments concerning Indochina from World War II through 1968. They should be instructed to produce within two years—by late 1973—a documented history of the U.S. involvement in the war, to be published by the Government Printing Office together with texts of the important documents themselves. The only deletions would be those which meet the test of "direct, immediate and irreparable damage" to the nation and people.

This would only be a first step. At least, though, we would all be working and thinking from a full and common set of facts.

Letters

Monumental

Secretary Laird now tells us that we have to protect our military property in Vietnam. So, after spending $1 million every 17 minutes in Indochina the Pentagon advises us after all these years that we must remain there in the interest of prudent accounting practice.

If the administration had any imagination it would select a centrally located site in that wasteland we created and pile every last plane, tank and rifle into one gigantic olive drab heap. The resulting sky-high mountain could then be left to quietly corrode through the centuries, an appropriate monument to the arrogant bureaucrats who believed that their air-conditioned, jet-propelled weapons of war could stop determined people.

No single name for this blood-soaked Colossus. It is titanic enough to merit credit en masse. There is Bundy Bluff, Johnson Promontory, Rusk Defile, Nixon Gap, Rostow Ravine, Cabot Cul-de-sac, Laird's Leap—some still in office and others on retreat in backwater universities where they presume to lecture a new generation on the refinements of international affairs.

JAMES BOWEN.
Bois-Colombes, France.

Quarantine Law

I wish to confirm as exact Mr. Anthony Mann's statements (Letters, IHT, July 3), concerning the quarantine of animals in Britain.

A few years ago, when Dave Duty, the blind Rhodes scholar, arrived in England with his guide dog, Binnie, I was designated by the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association with whom I worked, to try and reduce the months of quarantine for animals coming into England.

My research resulted in the confirmation of Mr. Mann's statements, as well as the fact that animals bitten in certain parts of their bodies by a rabid animal often show no effects before six months.

The World Health Organization confirmed that there were no rabies in England. They also stated that vaccination against rabies is still not 100 percent sure.

I consulted several of the directors of quarantine kennels and learned that each year several cases of rabies are discovered while animals are still in quarantine, and this in spite of previous vaccination against the.

Having once undergone the painful treatment as the result of being bitten by a rabid dog, I must respect the efforts of the English in protecting their country against this dread disease.

Mrs. VIRGINIA OWEN.
Gassin, France.

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Pentagon Papers—XII: The Joint Chiefs Reply to McNamara

By Hedrick Smith

THIS IS the twelfth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

WHAT the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended in their Oct. 14, 1966, memorandum—and what they largely succeeded in getting President Lyndon B. Johnson to approve, though only step by step—was a bombing program that would have these effects:

"Decrease the Hanoi and Haiphong sanctuary areas, authorize attacks against the steel plant [at Thai Nguyen] the Hanoi rail yards, the thermal power plants, selected areas within Haiphong port and other ports, selected locks and dams controlling water LOCs [lines of communications: canals and rivers] SAM [surface-to-air missile] support facilities within residual Hanoi and Haiphong sanctuaries, and POL [petroleum-oil-lubricants storage] at Haiphong, Hagia (Phuc Yen) and Can Thon (Kep)."

The Joint Chiefs commented that Mr. McNamara's proposal for total American troop strength of 470,000 men was "substantially less" than the earlier recommendations of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. commander in Vietnam, and Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, commander in chief of forces in the Pacific. On Nov. 4, the study recounts, they recommended a buildup to 493,969 men by the end of 1967 and eventually to 555,741. They also discussed their preferred strategy, which involved the lifting of political restraints:

"The concept describes preparations for operations that have not yet been authorized, such as mining ports, naval quarantine, [illegible] attacks and raids against enemy in Cambodia and Laos, and certain special operations."

But at a conference of the allied powers in Manila on Oct. 24 to 25 came an indication that Gen. Westmoreland had sensed [illegible] as the Pentagon study puts it, "McNamara and Johnson were [illegible] politically and militarily [illegible] with a costly major force increase at that time, nor with [illegible] border and [illegible] operations which ran grave political risks."

"The general's talks with President Johnson on these issues remain a mystery," the Pentagon study says. But twice the general sought out John T. McNaughton, Assistant secretary of defense for International security who reported to Mr. McNamara on Oct. 26 that Gen. Westmoreland had trimmed his requests to [illegible]000 men by the end of 1967 and 500,000 by the end of 1968.

U.S. Pledges GI Pullout

According to Mr. McNaughton's account, cited in the study, Gen. Westmoreland said that those forces would be enough "even if infiltration went on at a high rate," but that he wanted a contingency force of roughly two divisions on reserve in the Pacific, [illegible] could range between 50,000 [and] 75,000 men.

The time for decision came [illegible] on the eve of the Nov. 8 congressional election. Although the war was not a central issue in most districts, the Pentagon account says, President Johnson obtained at the Manila [illegible] a statement on ultimate [illegible] withdrawal that would [illegible] impress American [illegible].

The final Manila communiqué, issued on Oct. 25, pledged that allied forces would be withdrawn from Vietnam "not later than six months after" the other side withdraws its forces to the North, and ceases infiltration, and as the level of violence thus subsides."

According to Mr. McNaughton's notes, "the President was determined to get the language in, [illegible] drafting the reference to 'six months' (opposed by State, supported by me)."

Three days before the election, Secretary McNamara said at a news conference at Johnson City, [illegible] that the American troop commitment to South Vietnam would grow in 1967 at a rate "substantially less" than the [illegible]000 men added in 1966.

The Pentagon study says that the troop decision had been made at a meeting with the President that morning after weeks of detailed studies and arguments, but Mr. McNamara would give no figure to reporters. When [illegible] questioned him, he replied: "I couldn't give you an estimate. I don't have detailed plans."

Nor did the secretary give any indication of the discouragement [with] the war that had characterized his confidential report to the President on Oct. 14. Instead, he dwelt upon allied success in blunting the Communist takeover that had been expected a year before. Whereas in private Mr. McNamara had talked about the buildup of enemy forces and American inability to energize the Saigon government, in public he cited prisoner interrogations that suggested that enemy morale was sagging.

The troop buildup decision was formally communicated to the Joint Chiefs on Nov. 11. Mr. McNamara told them, the Pentagon study recounts, that the goal would be 469,000 men in the field by June 30, 1968—not fewer men than Gen. Westmoreland's revised figures at [illegible] but an even slower buildup than Mr. McNamara himself had foreseen in mid-October.

The Pentagon study asserts that the significance of the 1966 troop debate was that for the first time the President essentially said "no" to Gen. Westmoreland. Moreover, Secretary McNamara, in his October memorandum, had generated alternative strategies to those put forward by the military commander. "From this time on," the Pentagon study comments, "the judgment of the military as to how the war should be fought and what was needed would be subject to question."

On Nov. 17, Mr. McNamara went a step further and challenged Gen. Westmoreland's strategy of attrition. In a paper to the President, Mr. McNamara reported Pentagon calculations that previous American reinforcements had not brought sharp enough increases in enemy casualties to justify further heavy reinforcements.

Pentagon efficiency specialists showed, Mr. McNamara said, that from 1965 to 1966 "enemy losses increased by 115 per week during a period in which friendly strength increased by 166,000, an increase of about 70 losses per 100,000 of friendly strength... We have no evidence that more troops than the 470,000 I am recommending would substantially change the situation."

"Moreover," he went on, "it is possible that our attrition estimates substantially overstate actual VC/NVA losses. For example, the VC/NVA apparently lose only about one-sixth as many weapons as people, suggesting the possibility that many of the killed are unarmed porters or bystanders."

No Gains Seen By McNamara

He made a similar report on the air war. "At the scale we are now operating, I believe our bombing is yielding very small marginal returns, not worth the cost in pilot lives and aircraft," Mr. McNamara said. "In spite of an interdiction campaign costing at least $250 million per month at current levels, no significant impact on the war in South Vietnam is evident."

But President Johnson did not accept Mr. McNamara's earlier suggestions for a cutback in the bombing. The study reveals that the secretary's pessimism about the war was not shared by such White House officials as Walt W. Rostow and Robert W. Komer, both special assistants to the President.

The one change in the air war that the President approved, the study shows, was an increase in B-52 sorties from 60 to 800 monthly, effective in February, 1967, as urged by Adm. Sharp and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

By the turn of the year, the air war had become the main point of controversy. Public dissent over the bombing was rising. Dispatches from Hanoi by Harrison E. Salisbury, assistant managing editor of The New York Times, generated an "explosive debate about the bombing," the Pentagon study adds.

"His dispatches carried added sting," the study explains, because he was in North Vietnam as the bombing moved in close to Hanoi. On Dec. 25, 1966, Mr. Salisbury reported from Nam Dinh that the air campaign had killed 89 persons and wounded 405 others. Press reports from Washington quoted officials as expressing irritation and contending that Mr. Salisbury was exaggerating the damage to civilian areas.

But soon, the government's own intelligence specialists were privately estimating that civilian casualties in North Vietnam were far more numerous than indicated in the dispatches of Mr. Salisbury or of William C. Baggs, editor of the Miami News, who went later to Hanoi.

In January, 1967, the Pentagon account discloses, the Central Intelligence Agency produced a study estimating that military and civilian casualties of the air war in North Vietnam had risen from 13,000 in 1965 to 23,000 or 24,000 in 1966—"about 80 percent civilians." In all, that meant nearly 29,000 civilian casualties in an air war that was to expand in the next 15 months.

The study reports that the total number of individual flights against North Vietnam in Operation Rolling Thunder rose from 55,000 in 1965 to 148,000 in 1966, total bomb tonnage rose from 33,000 to 128,000, the number of aircraft lost rose from 171 to 318, and direct operational costs rose from $460 million to $1.2 billion. But, paraphrasing the CIA analysis, the Pentagon study comments that the bombing in 1966 "accomplished little more than in 1965."

According to the account, the major result of the raids close to Hanoi on Dec. 2, 4, 13 and 14—all inside a previously established 30-mile sanctuary around the capital—"was to undercut what appeared to be a peace feeler from Hanoi."

The Pentagon version of this diplomatic maneuver, code-named Marigold by the State Department, is reportedly included in the diplomatic section of the study, the one part not obtained by The New York Times. The authors of other sections relied on press accounts and on the book "The Secret Search for Peace" by David Kraslow and Stuart H. Loory of the Los Angeles Times.

Pole Seeks Talks in 1966

The study recounts that the Polish member of the International Control Commission for Vietnam tried to arrange for talks between American and North Vietnamese representatives in early December, 1966, in Warsaw.

"When the attacks were launched inadvertently against Hanoi in December," the Pentagon study comments, "the attempt to start talks ran into difficulty. A belated attempt to mollify North Vietnam's bruised ego failed and formal talks did not materialize." This is an allusion to President Johnson's decision to restore part of the bomb-free sanctuary around Hanoi. The analyst does not explain why he considered the raids inadvertent.

Recapitulating the public furor over the bombing, the study comments that 1966 "drew to a close on a sour note for the President."

"He had just two months before resisted pressure from the military for a major escalation of the war in the North and adopted the restrained approach of the secretary of defense," the study continues, "only to have a few inadvertent raids within the Hanoi periphery mushroom into a significant loss of world opinion support."

As 1967 began, the study asserts, the stage was set for "a running battle" inside the Johnson administration "between the advocates of a greatly expanded air campaign against North Vietnam, one that might genuinely be called 'strategic,' and the disillusioned doves who urged relaxation, if not complete suspension, of the bombing in the interests of greater effectiveness and the possibilities for peace."

Moderation By Johnson

"The 'hawks,' of course, were primarily the military," the study continues, "but in wartime their power and influence with an incumbent administration is disproportionate. McNamara, supported quantitatively by John McNaughton . . ., led the attempt to deescalate the bombing. Treading the uncertain middle ground at different times in the debate were William P. Bundy [Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs], Air Force Secretary Harold Brown and, most importantly, the President himself. Buffeted from right to left, he determinedly tried to pursue the temperate course, escalating gradually in the late spring but leveling off again in the summer."

With the exception of a diplomatic interlude during the holiday truce at Tet, the lunar new year celebration in early February, the pressures for widening the war were unrelenting, according to the Pentagon account.

Mr. Rostow, the President's special assistant for national security, said in a memorandum on Dec. 12, for example, that he found the allied military position "greatly improved" in 1966 and pictured a dominant—even potentially victorious—position by the end of 1967.

In Congress, the study also notes, the military received support from Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the influential Senate preparedness subcommittee. On Jan. 16, he declared that Gen. Westmoreland's troop requests should be met, "even if it should require mobilization or partial mobilization."

In Saigon, Gen. Westmoreland was pressing Washington to speed the troop shipments already promised. In support of his requests, the study notes, Gen. Westmoreland described the growth of enemy forces as of Jan. 2.

"... 9 division headquarters, 34 regimental headquarters, 152 combat battalions, 34 combat support battalions, 196 separate companies, and 70 separate platoons totaling some 128,600, plus at least 112,800 militia and at least 39,175 political cadres... (a) strength increase of some 42,000 during 1966 despite known losses."

For the allies, he explained, this posed the danger that in any of the three military regions north of Saigon, "the enemy can attack at any time selected targets... in up to division strength" of roughly 10,000 men.

Diplomatic activity reached a peak during Tet, Feb. 8 to 12, as the United States halted the bombing. In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson, acting on President Johnson's behalf, met with the Soviet premier, Aleksei N. Kosygin, in an effort to get the bombing stopped permanently and peace talks started.

Then, on Feb. 13, after a pause of nearly six days, the bombing of North Vietnam was resumed. Mr. Johnson said he had based his decision on what he termed the unparalleled magnitude of the North Vietnamese supply effort.

Excerpts from Mr. Wilson's memoirs, "The Labor Government, 1964-70: A Personal Record," published two months ago in the Sunday Times of London and Life magazine, blamed President Johnson for the collapse of the talks, charging that at the last moment he had changed his terms for a bombing halt by demanding a cessation of enemy infiltration as a precondition.

By Mr. Wilson's account, this was a "total reversal" of the offer Washington first authorized him to pass through Mr. Kosygin to Hanoi: a secret agreement under which the bombing would be stopped first, infiltration second and the American troop buildup third.

No Insight Into Change

The sections of the Pentagon study available to The New York Times provide no insight into why Mr. Johnson's position changed suddenly.

The study makes it clear, however, that the collapse of the diplomatic efforts was a turning point, for shortly afterward President Johnson began approving additional targets in North Vietnam for attack.

"The President perceived the [air] strikes as necessary in the psychological test of wills between the two sides to punish the North," the study adds, "in spite of the near consensus opinion of his [civilian] advisers that no level of damage or destruction that we were willing to inflict was likely to destroy Hanoi's determination to continue to struggle."

President Johnson approved what the Pentagon account calls the "spring air offensive" in the following phases:

- On Feb. 22, for attacks on five urban thermal power plants, excluding those in Hanoi and Haiphong, and on the Thai Nguyen steel plant; for mining of rivers and estuaries and conducting naval barrages against the coastline up to the 20th Parallel.
- On March 22, the two Haiphong thermal power plants.
- On April 8, by relaxing the previous restrictions on raids around Hanoi and Haiphong, for raids against Kep airfield, the power transformer near the center of the city; for attacks on petroleum storage facilities, an ammunition dump and cement plant in Haiphong.
- On May 2, for a raid on the thermal power plant a mile north of the center of Hanoi.

By early May these raids, the Pentagon study relates, had become a focus of controversy among presidential advisers. Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sent the President a memorandum on May 5, justifying the raids on such targets as power plants with this assertion:

Bundy Calls Raids Unwise

"The objective of our attacks on the thermal electric power system in North Vietnam was not... to turn the lights off in major population centers, but... to deprive the enemy of a basic power source needed to operate certain war-supporting facilities and industries."

In rebuttal to this was the position of McGeorge Bundy. As President Johnson's assistant for national security until he left the government on Feb. 28, 1966, Mr. Bundy had been one of the foremost original advocates of the air war against North Vietnam. But in a personal letter to President Johnson, evidently received by the White House on May 4, Mr. Bundy termed the "strategic bombing" of North Vietnam "both unproductive and unwise," especially the raids on the power plants.

"The lights have not stayed off in Haiphong," he said, "and even if they had, electric lights are in no sense essential to the Communist war effort."

Mr. Bundy emphasized that he was "very far indeed from suggesting that it would make sense now to stop the bombing of the North altogether" because that would be "to give the Communists something for nothing." But as for the power plants, he commented: "We are attacking them, I fear, mainly because we have 'run out' of other targets. Is it a very good reason?"

Next: Debate on Gen. Westmoreland's request for 200,000 men.

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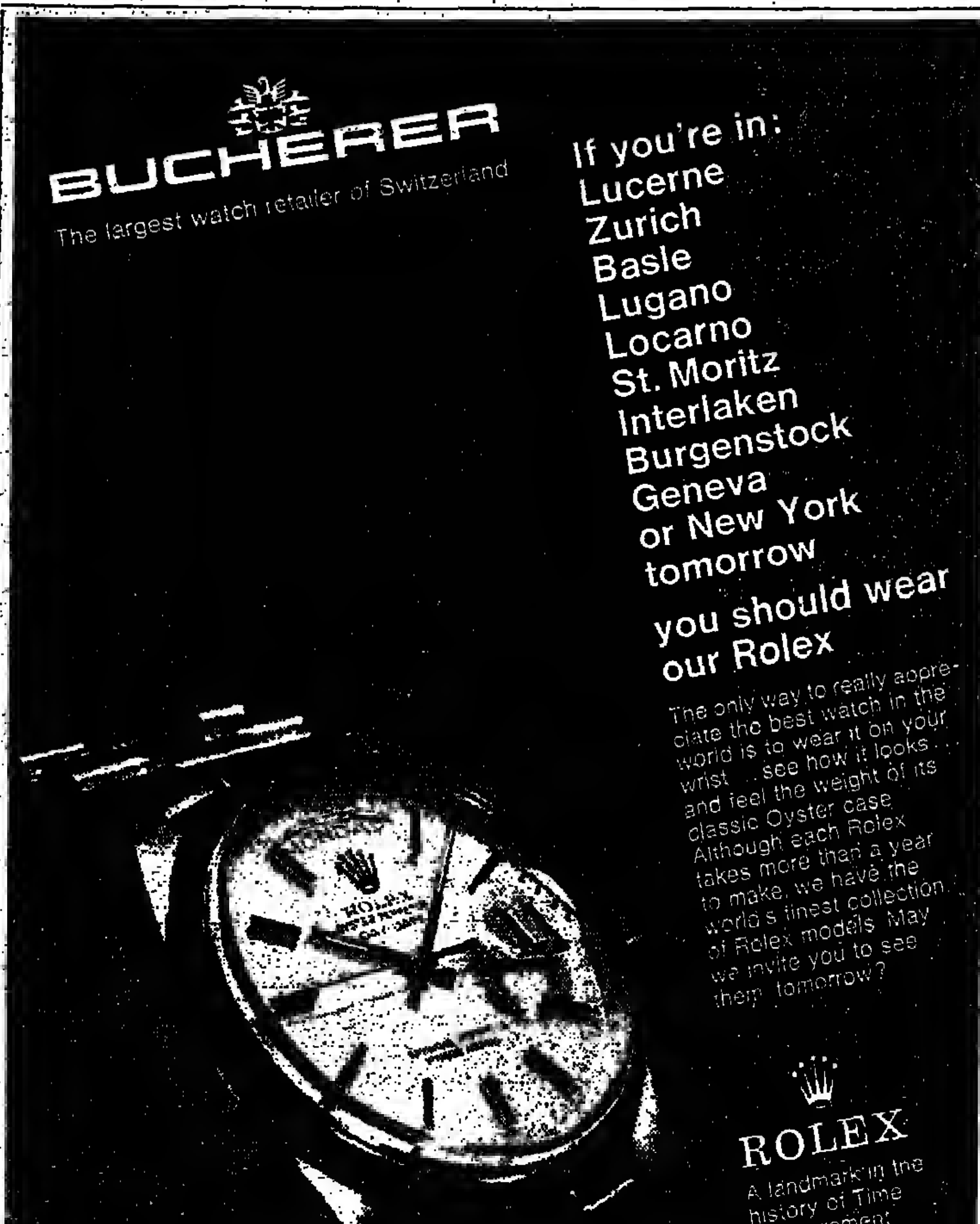

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6:00 p.m. Alcalá 54

Friday, July 23
SANTA EULALIA
9:30 a.m. Hotel Eurobuilding Juan Ramon Jimenez, 8 Madrid 16

MITZOU
9:00 p.m. Serrano 27

CARMEN MIR
11:30 a.m. Hotel Eurobuilding Juan Ramon Jimenez, 8 Madrid 16

PEDRO ROVIRA
4:00 p.m. Hotel Eurobuilding Juan Ramon Jimenez, 8 Madrid 16

Saturday, July 24
HERRERA Y OLLERO
9:30 a.m. Almirante 9

LINO
11:30 a.m. Plaza de Santa Bárbara, 3

ELIO BERHANYER
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ART IN LONDON

Larz Vilhelm Friburg, B. H. Corner Gallery, 34 Cathedral Place, Paternoster Square, London E.C.4, to July 13.

Famed in Sweden as an animal painter, an author and illustrator of natural historical articles and books, Friberg is having his first exhibition in England. It consists entirely of drawings and paintings of beasts and birds in the Swedish landscape. These are very evocative of the enchanting Northern lands, and the fairytale animals which frequent them, especially some of the deer, the hare and the fox.

* * *

Photosculpture, Club dell'Aretusa, 103 Kings Road, London S.W.3, to July 31.

Jason Biggs is a young photographer who also, for his own interest, from time to time practices sculpture. In the past two years however, he has evolved a system for treating his prints in such a way that they seem sculptured and three-dimensional. These are in no sense unlimiteds, for each work is a single and unique piece, on which he passes many weeks of work. The nudes, in particular, are unique in combining the soft blossom of the living flesh with the apparent durability and hardness of stone. These ara quite remarkable works, combining all the subtlety and perception of the painter with the clinical precision of the cameraman. A marvelous hybrid is the result—a new art form.

* * *

Henry Koehler, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond Street, London W.1, to July 16.

In the 12th century, the ordinary Britishers were already gathering at Smoothfield to watch horse races; and by the 17th, King James I was clerk to the course at Lincoln, and King Charles II jockeyed against Mr. Elliott, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and the Duke of Monmouth at Newmarket. It is strange, therefore, that so few contemporaries attempt to portray this longest-lived of English sports; and that in the present day the field is being swept by the American *Henry Koehler*, whose first London exhibition this is.

Very good it is, too. For it is far too easy to make racing paintings static, like snapshots. And these are, on the contrary, full of life and movement of the light and shade of the individual courses—Cheltenham and Chepstow particularly. The drawings, also, are excellent, especially those entitled "Two Green Jockeys," the study for a portrait of Damascus, and "Portrait of William Shoemaker" (respectively horse and jockey).

* * *

Janet Nathan, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 *Chiltern Street*, London W.1, to July 24.

The artist, whose first one-woman show this is, works in the *Turner/Impressionist tradition*, of swirling and suggestive pigment on paper and canvas. All are landscapes of a semi-abstract nature, and yet they have about them a precision, so that one could, if one knew the river or the valley or the village, say "it is this village from this bend in the road" or "it is that valley by that clump of trees." Leaving the subject sufficiently ambiguous for the beholder to complete the dialogue of which the artist provides one half, Janet Nathan's first complete exhibition augurs well for her future.

* * *

Marcel Proust and his Friends, Ferrers Gallery, 9 Piccadilly Arcade, London S.W.1, to July 31.

Proust was one of the most visual of literary men. This exhibition is a small but delightful evocation of his life and times, portraying many of his friends, including some Parisian scenes, and comprising also work by some of his favorite artists. These latter included Jean Béraud, who acted as Proust's second in the only duel he fought, and who is represented by a small oil entitled "The Duel"; Helleu's portraits of Proust, Robert da Montesquiou, Anna de Noailles and the Duchesse de Grammont, a prototype for the Duchesse de Guermantes.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

"Pulling Up," by Henry Koehler is on view at the London Wildenstein Galleries.

PARIS

Robert Muller, Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Oct. 9.

Fifty sculptures by Robert Muller in iron, wood, bronze, marble and polyester that show, despite the variety of materials, an exceptional inner unity and density. Muller is a real sculptor and an important and mature sculptor. His works are non-representational (except for the suggestion of an elephant's trunk that emerges from one of them) and these more recent works have gained in firmness and security over the spikier, edgier works of the early '60s.

* * *

Max Ernst, Galerie Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to end of summer.

Ernst, like Picasso, having reached his 80s, seems to feel that he has earned the right to stop pedaling. Free-wheeling, thanks to an acquired momentum, he has tossed off some lithographs and collages that are flip, elegant and, compared to the earlier work in this style, uninteresting.

* * *

Vannot, Galerie Miromesnil, 19 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to end July.

Vannot is an excellent craftsman whose landscapes and indoor scenes are manifestly inspired by the Dutch masters of the 17th century, witness the choice of colors, the composition and the lighting. Yet what he does is not purely imitative, he superimposes something rectilinear upon the landscape and gives a rather suggestive and impressionistic inflection to the Dutch manner.

Max Bill, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue la Boëtie, Paris 8, to July 31.

Painter, sculptor and architect Max Bill perpetuates the spirit of the Bauhaus. His present exhibition of paintings and sculptures is essentially geometric. All the works are done with the greatest economy possible. The paintings use large areas of white with a few lines of bright colors laid out geometrically. The point is either in the balance or in the interaction of the colors.

* * *

Gaudi, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Sept. 27.

Antoni Gaudi was an architect with a tremendously convoluted baroque inventiveness and a whole style of architecture by himself. The exhibition devoted to him is meager and chaotic, a collection of photographic enlargements set together at odd angles and impossible to piece together unless you buy and study the catalogue.

* * *

Petrified Wood of Arizona, Galerie Michel Cachoux, 16 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to the end of July.

This has nothing to do with art but it is an excellent opportunity to see some remarkably beautiful sections of trees from Arizona's petrified forest that flourished 180 million years ago. The stone has preserved the intricate texture of the wood and added colors of its own.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

SPAIN

***Chillida*, Sala Gaspar, 323 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, through July.**

This is the first one-man exhibition of Chillida's work in Spain since 1954, and the impact is very different when his sculptures, drawings, collages and graphics are seen as a unit. Evolving from an architectural base, he creates exciting tensions between spaces, which change the position of the viewer. Using warm beige marble, stainless steel, iron bars beaten into curves following through into new curves, Chillida achieves a balance and sense of lightness, of strength poised but not weighted. The marble wall sculptures are studies of simple forms made mysterious by the slight spaces separating them. The drawings, collages and graphics are like preparations for work in three dimensions without the strength of the sculptures.

* * *

Ellis Jacobson, Sala Pelaires, 63 Pelaires, Palma de Mallorca, through July.

An exciting and many-faceted example of the work of the American painter Ellis Jacobson, this exhibition includes abstracts, organic forms sensitively treate , disturbing heads and stripes, done in oil, collage and drawings. One small, mushroom-colored head has a haunting quality, a secretive beauty. The color is exquisite, the drawings have sureness, depth and force. Jacobson has a vast diversity of possibilities to explore and choose from along with the technical ability to develop into a great painter, once the choice is made.

* * *

Urbino, Galeria Ariel, 16 San Bernardo, Palma de Mallorca, through July.

Urbino, a Belgian living in Mallorca, is very obviously Belgian in his subject matter and use of cold color. Resigned old women sit and look down at their misshapen feet and strong, work-hardened hands. Urbino is at his best in his drawing of old, lined faces—for he draws, rather than paints—there is no doubt that he comes from the land of Permeke. His work is fresh and clean.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

"Free Articulation," by Chillida is on view in Barcelona.

Rome

Lorenzetti, sculptures, Piazza Margana, Rome. Under the auspices of the fine arts and cultural problems department of the city of Rome, until July 28.

Another attempt to integrate modern sculpture in a historic setting falls in exactly the same way that it did a month ago in the same piazza (IHT, June 15). Five abstractions of stainless folding steel sheets, painted with yellow, orange, or red patterns, come to life only when the neighborhood children play with or around them. In themselves, they look cheerful and like kites or Japanese paper foldings, but are also tiny and flimsy and relate to nothing around them, if not to a traffic sign also of painted thin metal. This time the issue is quite clear: There are indoor sculptors and there are outdoor sculptors. Indoor sculptors like Beverly Pepper, the first to show in the piazza, and Lorenzetti lack a feeling for public space, being long used to the totally different requirements of galleries. An outdoor sculptor also ought to be an architect. The most superb example of this happy combination —the perfect placement of a sculpture in a square about four hundred years younger than itself —is only half a minute's walk away—Marcaurelio, in Michelangelo's Capitoline piazza.

* * *

Group, Aisaia, 5 Via della Minerva, Rome, through the summer.

The paintings by the painters connected with the gallery are bright, knowledgeable modern realism, pop, or semiabstraction. The postal and telephone employees and workers from Roman factories who have also been invited to show regrettably hover in that murky no man's land between the schooled and the utterly instinctive, reaching neither, with a few exceptions, like the pleasant primitive Gigantic and some surrealist fancies by Prenquelli.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

New York

A Show for a Forger's Work

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—Undaunted by several prison sentences, David Stein, whose skill as a forger of paintings helped him to unload hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of "masterpieces," is still plying his brush. A show of his latest works opened this week at the Wright-Hepburn-Webster Gallery here, and, as before, they bear a striking resemblance to canvases by Picasso, Chagall, Miro and Matisse.

But there is a difference. The paintings are not fakes but genuine Steins, signed "Stein, D." (for David). Each bears a careful label noting that they were done "in the style of" the various artists they imitate. And Peter Wright, a partner in the gallery, thinks that at prices ranging from $150 to $750, they will sell like hotcakes.

"Now that they're identified as Steins, people seem to think it's fun to own them," he said. "We've had shows in our London branch, and they've sold out. Only the copies sell, though. The works Stein does in his own style—very gloomy prison interiors—don't go at all."

Actually, the gallery started out with a Stein show last September. But a court action brought by State's Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, on the grounds that the paintings could eventually pass into the art market as originals, brought the exhibition to a halt. "Even so, in the 36 hours before we closed down, we sold 38 pieces out of 64," Mr. Wright said.

Ruling

The attorney general's attempt to stop the sale of the works was rejected by Judge Arnold L. Fein, who held there was no legal basis to bar sale.

An appeal to the state supreme court on June 25 brought the verdict that Stein, though a convicted forger, could sell his "in-the-style-of" paintings, provided he signed them with his own name.

After his conviction in 1968, Stein served a prison sentence here and then was deported to France, where he was arrested, convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve three years in prisons in Paris and Toulouse. But, according to his wife Anne-Marie, who lives in Jersey City with their three children, his sentence was reduced to two years for good behavior, and he expects to be released next month.

"The prison authorities in Paris and Toulouse have been very helpful in expediting Stein's work to us, since they're trying to rehabilitate him," Mr. Wright said. He added that the former forger had only been allowed to work in pastels, since oil points come in metal tubes. Prisoners are not allowed to have metal in their possession, and Stein's wife had even sent him metal-less Japanese brushes.

"I really don't know what he'll do when he gets out," said Mrs. Stein, who works in an art auction gallery here and has not seen her husband in two years. "Painting, probably. But he can't go on painting 'in the style of' much longer—that's just a fad. I don't know where he'll go with his own painting either. But he's talented in many directions."

She said that his deportation would prevent her husband, the son of a physician who lived and practiced in Paris, from ever taking up residence in this country again, although he could probably visit his children, all born in the United States.

Mr. Wright, whose gallery deals primarily with the work of theater and film designers, first approached about a Stein show by John Anstee, editor of the London Daily Telegraph magazine supplement, which had done a story on the forger.

Beethoven's Sonatas

All ten of Beethoven's sonatas for violin and piano will be performed by Jacques Murgier and Marianne Bonnet on July 17, 20 and 21 at the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux near Paris. The concerts are in the program of the Salmon Musicale d'Eté de Sceaux, from whom information concerning the summer program may be obtained at the Château de Sceaux (telephone 702-06-71).

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هكذا من الأصل

"Humanity," by Portuguese artist Joao Nascimento, at the Cagnes festival.

FRANCE: 'International' Festival

By Michael Gibson

CAGNES, France (IHT).—The old town of Cagnes between Antibes and Nice is crowned with a pleasant little Renaissance château that once belonged to the Grimaldi family. The château is now a permanent shelter for an oil press and other artifacts related to the cultivation of the olive, and in the past some rooms were set aside to exhibit the works of painters residing in Cagnes.

A few years ago the idea of holding an annual International Art Festival (Festival International de la Peinture) germinated, and this summer the festival opened its doors for the third time. The resident painters are displaced, during these months at least, by visitors from Venezuela, Hungary and Afghanistan, to mention but some of the 47 nations represented by over 200 entries.

Another festival—why not? And the place is charming to visit. Unfortunately the venture is not governed by any unifying notion that could impose some sort of coherence and a standard of excellence upon the material it chooses to present to the public.

The word "international" in the title is a useful label but the program is inadequate because here we are confronted with a lot of inferior material whose sole reason for being displayed is that it was produced by some fellow from this or that country who can show that he has attended an art school.

Irrelevant

Irrelevant from the artistic point of view such or such a style of painting is being shown in these countries if the work itself is relevant and hence devoid of the intensity of emotion that endows any artistic statement with vitality and interest.

Even this sort of consideration is the result of one cannot hope to assemble something that is significantly representative of international art within a catalogue limited to 200 entries. One could hope that have been wiser to attempt to illustrate, say, the international aspects of a theme. There would be one solution among others.

This unselectiveness gives the festival an occasionally amateurish note, which is visible too in the attempt at municipal good-neighborliness that allows every a place among the nations on the strength of a couple of undistinguished entries.

These reservations do not really detract from the merit of a small municipality that has set the thing up on its own initiative. The presence of works of lesser quality does not mean that there are not others on a par with what can be found in major Paris galleries. On this level the exhibition reflects the potential of this age in which the artists' production has been to a great extent annexed by interior decoration.

Very few of these paintings actually confront the spectator with a vision and an attitude. They are either downright decorative or too self-conscious to be able to achieve this.

Decorative

Decorative: the single American entry of Jim Jenkins; the Brazilian, Amaral, who paints bananas; the Dutch entries, including that of Har Sanders representing a striped pillow on a striped mattress; the work of Spanish artists Fajardo and De Labra (who got a prize); the post-Mondrian tablecloth designs of Finnish painter Goran Auguston; the coolly unreal romanticism of Italian Mirva Maglione, and many others.

Such works manifestly have a place in our society for a variety of reasons. They bring a dash of color, a spiritually pale non-presence, an aseptic wit—factors which are not solely negative, depending how you use them or put up with them. But this is of the domain of interior decoration of the house or of the mind.

The two Greek entries of Zoumboulakis and Sarpaki Zouni both express views of their country's political situation with highly simplified and allusive material that is intelligible and expressive in the immediate historical context. Zoumboulak's makes a statement that is somewhat broader, showing a shadowy humanity fading in front of a straight and empty road.

But the immediate intelligibility of such works sets them pretty much on an intellectual level and the satisfaction they procure is rather like that derived from a well-conceived publicity. Their order of intelligibility is rather soon exhausted after which there is no more substance left in them.

Visitors may well leave the exhibition rooms, with a feeling of unsatisfaction, as though they had found in front of most of the paintings a small sign saying "Out to lunch." This is partly the fault of the age but partly too that of the organizers, whose selection (or lack of it) is deficient in this respect.

The festival could be a success, but it will only be one when the organizers have art first and foremost in their minds and not at all the prestige of the municipality of Cagnes.

ART MARKET

Mood for Chinese Porcelains

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The Tuesday sale of 18th-century imperial Chinese porcelain at Sotheby's turned out to be one of the most interesting events of the art market season.

This is partly attributable to the extreme rarity of imperial wares, dating from the 18th century. While thousands of plates and vases of all kinds, made especially for the Western market, were exported by China to Europe in the 18th century, Chinese wares decorated in the Chinese taste seldom reached Europe. Of course, the sort of high quality wares made for palace use hardly ever found their way West.

Julian Thompson, director of Sotheby's Chinese department, says it is much easier to come across an imperial dish of the Ming period (roughly, 14th to 17th century) than a piece of equivalent quality made in the 18th century. So far as he could remember, only single pieces had occasionally found their way to auction, until Tuesday. But, he went on to say, "collectors had always been skeptical about them, because from the point of view of authenticity, 18th-century imperial porcelain is the most difficult of all fields."

Judging from prices, buyers had no misgivings on this occasion. No real comparison with previous auctions is possible since this was the first of its kind in the past ten years and perhaps the first ever to include whole series of imperial wares. But in absolute figures, the record is stunning.

World Record

A pair of *famille rose* bowls, decorated with a group of peonies in pink, lilac and shaded tones of pink, yellow and green, growing from blue rocks, broke the world record for 18th-century Chinese porcelain at £13,000. They were inscribed with the four character marks of Yung Chêng and can be compared to a well-known bowl preserved in Japan. Quite possibly, the buyer, J.T. Tai of New York, paid this fantastic sum because he was prepared as a connoisseur, steeped in Chinese culture, fully to appreciate the eminently Chinese feel of the so-called Ku Yüeh-hsüan style in which they are done, and, even more so, the calligraphy and content of the two poems on one side of each bowl.

But other huge prices were paid by people who were not emotionally so closely involved with things Chinese. Bluett's gave £11,000 for a pair of small saucer dishes, each painted with two quail in a rocky landscape. As the catalogue pointed out, these two are strongly reminiscent of two others shown at the Oriental Ceramic Society's 1969 exhibition of the arts of the Ch'ing Dynasty and this too may have helped. But it cannot per se explain the price.

A few more examples. A rare vase painted in the same style as Mr. Tai's £13,000 bowl and inscribed with the four character marks of Ch'ien Lung (Lot 263) fetched £6,500. This is remarkable because the jug had been restored and was described as such in the catalogue. The base, in particular, showed clear signs of repair. Although the piece came from the Charles Russell collection and has been illustrated by R.L. Hobson in his work on "Chinese Ceramics in Private Collections," this repair work under normal circumstances would have been a serious impediment to the work's fetching a high price.

Reasons

The list of high prices doesn't stop there. One *famille verte* bowl (Lot 185) rose to £8,500, a pair of *famille rose* butterfly bowls made £7,000, a saucer dish, sparsely decorated, was knocked down at £1,700, etc., etc.

In short, the better pieces made about four times as much as one could have reasonably expected. There are several reasons that combined to produce such extraordinary prices.

The first, pointed out by Julian Thompson, is that on seeing not one or two, but 20 or 30 pieces of the highest conceivable quality, buyers recognized their perfection: any lingering doubts about authenticity were dispelled.

Another contributing factor is that, for the past two years, people who are not collectors but investors in the strict sense of the word, have taken to 18th-century art. They are ignorant of the usual trends and conventions and, once assured by their dealer-advisers that they needn't have any fears, will give uninhibited orders. One could not but be struck by the fact that one single London dealer, the well-known Helen Glatz, presumably buying on commission, mopped up, with very few exceptions, the *famille verte* and *famille rose* imperial wares, however high the prices. It matters little whether the final buyers were investors or collectors. The point is that the attitude of investors has helped raise prices here as it has done for jades or snuff-boxes.

Then, there is a new climate of interest in Chinese wares in London. The auction attracted many of the curators from major U.S. museums: Sherman Lee, director of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art; Fong Chow, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and John Pope, director of the Freer Gallery in Washington, D. C., one of the best-known scholars in the field.

Another factor contributing to the intense interest in porcelains is the current exhibition of Chinese wares organized by the Oriental Ceramic Society at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The committee includes scholars of international repute. The group has produced what I think is the most beautiful ensemble of Chinese pottery I have ever seen in a single place. The exhibition marks the 50th birthday of the society and is composed of pieces that have belonged to society members. It underscores the extraordinary standards of British collecting.

The exhibition certainly must have acted as an incentive at the sale. This is borne out by the fact that some objects (not pottery) went for very reasonable prices at the same sale. An exceedingly rare and fine marble figure of a Buddhist priest, 41 inches high, dating to the 6th century, struck me as almost inexpensive at £3,200. A very good T'ang gray stone head was hardly ruinous at £500. A repoussé gilt bronze belt clasp, also T'ang, was had for £35.

Quite clearly, last Tuesday, the mood was for porcelain and nothing else.

One of a pair of Chinese paste saucer dishes, which sold for £11,000 at auction at Sotheby's of London Tuesday.

Italian Police Recover Art In Two Thefts

PADUA, Italy, July 9 (UPI).—Police said today they have recovered three paintings by an unknown 16th century artist which had been stolen June 12 from a church in the village of Torreglia Alta.

They said the paintings—showing the birth of Jesus, the Three Wise Men and the saints Sebastian, Rocco and Sabinus—were found at the home of Riccardo Tassetto, 18. Investigators said he admitted stealing them. Police did not estimate the value of the paintings.

Meanwhile, in Salerno, police said they recovered 166 vases, bronze statuettes and other objects from the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries BC, and 12 paintings from the 18th century, all stolen June 5 from the museum of an abbey.

The loot, covered with straw and leaves, was found in a hole under a railroad line. Police were optimistic about catching the thieves.

Theater in London

A Remarkable Study by Duras

By John Walker

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The schizophrenic, writes R.D. Laing in his "The Divided Self," "terrified of love. Any form of understanding *threatens* his whole defensive system. His outward behavior is a defensive system analogous to innumerable openings to underground passages which one might imagine would lead one to the inner citadel, but only lead nowhere or elsewhere. The schizophrenic is not going to reveal himself for casual inspection and examination to any dallying passerby."

This is a statement that could stand as an epigraph to Marguerite Duras's "The Lovers of Vienne," translated by Barbara Bray from "L'Amante Anglaise," at the Royal Court Theatre. Miss Duras resolutely refuses to meet the normal expectations of drama, letting two long, static interrogations that add up to a remarkable investigation into the mind of a schizophrenic murderess. Peggy Ashcroft gives this character an intensely vivid physical embodiment: Her stockings wrinkled, her hair combed but untidily, her body slumped limpily in a chair, occasionally jolted by sudden vivacity, her voice retreating into a petulant lisp.

Miss Duras is clearly obsessed by an actual, grisly murder of her when Claire Lannes killed her husband, cut up his body with an axe, and distributed it through France by dropping pieces from trains. After parts of the body had turned up in various places, the Paris police tracked down the killer by working out that there was only one spot that the trains had passed, a bridge over Vienne.

Miss Duras has used the case as a basis for two plays—the other is "The Viaduct"—changing the victim from the husband to a deaf and dumb cousin who lived with the family. The first play here consists of an interrogation of the husband (Maurice Denham in an excellent performance), the second of the questioning of Claire Lannes. The author, having taken her characters from life into the theater, seems as anxious as her audience to discover the motive for an apparently pointless crime. Her inquisitor (Gordon Jackson) patiently leads the couple through 20 years of a joyless marriage but, inevitably, at the end we are still without an explanation for the murder, although we may be nearer understanding it.

The husband, conventional and undemanding, has been content to ignore his wife, apparently *happy in his remembrance of his* original love for her. When he goes through the details of an uneventful life, he realizes that his wife killed the wrong person, that she wanted to murder him.

As Claire Lannes gropes through her existence, a time spent asleep or hiding away in her garden, in a negation of life, she comes close to understanding that she wanted to kill herself. In a schizophrenic way, she even tried to be like her cousin, putting wax into her own ears so that she, too, was deaf. "Other people must have seemed impossible for her to know by normal means," says her husband. This is as close as the play comes to a rational explanation of the murder, for Claire Lannes is not rational. Her cousin was too fat for the house, she complains, just as her husband was too tall.

The play is sometimes obscure not through a desire to be difficult but because it attempts to deal with those areas of life that cannot be easily explained. It has all the fascination of a psychological case-book study, and the added insight of Miss Duras's writing and Dame Peggy's remarkable performance, providing a compulsive excursion into the dark, destructive urges of humanity.

Other new plays in London:

"Prometheus Bound" by Robert Lowell, at the Mermaid. More poetry recital than play, finely spoken by Kenneth Haig and Angela Thorne with intermittent dramatic effect.

"Fish Out of Water," adapted by Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin from Georges Feydeau, at the Greenwich. Heavy-handed direction robs this cautionary farce of most of its adulterous fun.

On the Arts Agenda

Peter Hall, the former director of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Company, has turned down the co-directorship of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, because of film and theater commitments. Hall, 40, was to have started five years in the post in September, sharing the artistic leadership with conductor Colin Davis.

* * *

"Anastasia," a new full-length ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, using music by Tchaikovsky and Bohuslav Martinu, and with sets and costumes by Barry Kay, will have its first performance July 22 by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden. Lynn Seymour is in the dual role of the real Anastasia and the woman who thinks she is. Svetlana Beriosova dances the Czarina, Antoinette Sibley plays a Maryinsky ballerina and favorite of the Czar, who will be danced by Derek Rencher, while the part of Rasputin will be taken by Adrian Grater. Subsequent performances will be July 23 and 30 and Aug. 2, 5 and 7, when the ballet season ends.

* * *

The Third European Chamber Music Week takes place in Salzburg July 11-17, with concerts each night in the Mirabell and the Residenz. Among the ensembles participating are the Janacek, Koeckert, Austrian and Mooich Philharmonic Quartets, the Hungarian Wind Quintet, the Warsaw Piano Quintet, the Berlin Octet and the Stradivarius and Beethoven Trios.

* * *

Among temporary exhibits open during the summer in Zurich are one of buildings and projects of the late architect Walter Gropius until Aug. 22 in the Kunstgewerbemuseum; "From Orient to Far East," until Sept. 5 in the Bellerive Museum, and Albrecht Dürer engravings, July 17 to mid-September in the Graphic Art Collection of the Federal Institute of Technology.

* * *

Among current and coming exhibits in West German galleries and museums are Mark Rothko, through July, and Jim Dine, July 30-Sept. 13, in the Nationalgalerie, Berlin; César, sculptures, through July in the Hamburg Kunsthalle; painting in the time of Johann Sebastian Bach, through July at the Bremen Kunsthalle, in connection with the 46th Bach Festival; Yoshitoshi—a late master of the Japanese colored woodcut, July 27-Oct. 17, at the Museum of East Asian Art in Cologne; Victor Vasarely, until mid-September at the Cologne Kunsthalle; "Dürer and His Age," July 30-Sept. 26, at the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne; the Grand Art Exhibition, until Sept. 12, and Lyonel Feininger, centennial of the artist's birth, also to Sept. 12, both at the Haus der Kunst in Munich; the Annual Exhibit of the German Artists Federation, July 16-Sept. 5, at the Kunstgebäude am Schlossplatz, Stuttgart.

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Guide
JOUR aux ANTIQUAIRES
THE PARIS ANTIQUE CENTER
Fg. St.-Honoré, Paris-8e. 073-43-39

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	13	AbacusF .50g	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
85⅝	63½	AbbtLb 1.10	159	67⅛	67⅛	66¾	67	+⅛
60	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	20	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	—⅞
17½	12	AcmeClev .80	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
60½	42½	Acme Mkt 2b	51	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½	—½
14¼	12¼	AdmsEx .76g	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Ad Millis .20	13	12⅛	12½	12	12½	+⅜
49¼	23⅝	Address .45g	63	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—⅝
21	8	Admiral	45	20	20	19⅞	19½	—¼
62½	45⅝	AetnaLfe 1.60	493	61	62¾	61	62¾	+1⅛
21½	39⅛	AetnaLI pf 2	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+¼
13¼	8⅝	Aguirre Co	52	12⅛	12⅛	11½	11½	—1
52⅞	40	Aileen Inc	111	45¼	47½	45¼	47¼	+2⅛
23	20½	Aileen Inc wt	34	22⅛	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+1⅞
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	11	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+⅛
25½	20⅜	V AirRed .40g	152	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	
5⅝	3½	AJ Industries	89	3¾	4	3¾	4	+¼
46¾	34⅛	Akzona 1a	167	43¼	43⅛	42¼	42¼	—1
17⅞	15¼	Ala Gas 1.18	12	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¼
29⅝	19¾	cAlaska Inters	40	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
46	28⅝	AlbertoC .32	70	30¾	30¾	29¼	29¾	—1½
15¼	11⅝	Albertsns .36	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24¾	21¾	Alcan Alum 1	1124	22	22	21½	21½	—⅜
24½	17½	AlcoSland .30	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
31⅞	22⅝	Alexndrs .30r	436	26⅝	26½	25	26	—¼
17⅝	12½	AllAmLf .24g	27	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
18½	11¼	Alleg Cp .10g	53	14	14	13½	13½	
32½	22⅛	AllegLud 1.40	48	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
45½	37¾	AllegLud pf 3	10	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	+¼
25⅛	19½	AllegPw 1.36	227	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	
34⅛	23⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	195	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+½
38⅝	26⅛	Alld Main .40	5	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	
28⅞	22⅜	AlldMills .75	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
21⅝	16	Allied Pd .68	15	17⅞	17¾	17¼	17½	—⅜
37¾	26⅛	AlliedStr 1.40	581	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	—¼
60	52	AlliedStr pf 4	z200	55	55	55	55	+½
10	6½	Allied Super	30	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	—⅜
19¾	13¾	AllisCh .15g	70	14⅞	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
27½	20½	AllriglAut .60	8	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—½
19¾	15	Alpha P Cem	2	17	17	17	17	
70	56¼	Alcoa 1.80	113	61½	61½	61⅛	61⅛	—⅜
21¼	25⅛	AmalSug 1.40	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
16¼	11½	AMBAC .50	33	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	—¼
25⅛	21¾	Amer Es 1.20	6	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
71½	43⅛	AmHess .15d	88	69¼	69⅛	68¾	68⅞	—⅝
157⅝	95¼	AmeH pf3.50	54	152	153¼	151	152	—1½
71¾	53½	AAirFiltr .80	14	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+⅝
37⅝	21⅞	cAm Airlin .80	821	29	30⅜	29	29⅞	+⅝
25	16	ABaker .15g	23	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	—⅛
49¾	40⅝	cA Brnds 2.20	81	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44¾	—¼
48	25	AmBdcst 1.20	54	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	—⅝
45⅞	34⅜	Am Can 2.20	264	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	
29½	25	A Can pf1.75	3	25½	25½	25½	25½	+¼
10⅝	7	Am Cement	41	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
30⅞	24	A Chain 1.60	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
26¾	21⅞	AChrSug 1.40	10	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	—½
37⅞	32	A Cyan 1.25	188	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+⅜
23¾	17½	Am Distill 1	6	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	—½
49⅝	28⅜	ADistTel .20g	35	49	49⅛	48⅞	49	—¼
10⅝	7⅝	Am DualVest	39	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
14⅞	11⅝	ADuaVt pf.64	5	12	12	12	12	
32¾	27⅛	AmElPw 1.70	214	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	
12⅝	5¾	Am Exp Ind	56	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—½
62	25	Am Exp pf	z520	25	25	24⅞	25	
28	24⅞	AGnBd 1.13g	27	26	26⅝	26	26½	+⅜
24	16	A Genins .50	26	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅜	—¼
34¼	27⅝	A Gnin pf1.80	8	32¼	32¼	31¾	31¾	—¼
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	15	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
79⅞	70	A Home 1.70	138	77⅞	78¾	77½	78¾	+1⅛
118¾	104¾	A Home pf 3	1	116	116	116	116	+⅜
38⅞	30⅞	Am Hosp .26	136	35¼	36¼	35⅛	36	+1
19½	13	AmInvst .25g	21	16¼	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+⅝
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	13	33	33¼	33	33	
37⅜	32	A MtlClx 1.40	255	33¾	33¾	33	33⅛	—⅜
106⅞	89½	A MtlClx pf 4	2	98½	98½	97½	97½	—2⅛
9	5⅞	Am Motors	568	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
41⅛	36	ANatGas 2.20	x242	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+½
66¼	41¼	A RsDv .04g	40	57¾	58¼	57¾	57⅞	—⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	0	21⅛	21½	21	21	—½
35	25⅝	Am Ship .60b	170	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	+⅝
1½	21-32	AmShip rt	643	23-32	15-16	23-32	⅞	+5-32
28¾	23⅝	A Smelt 1.90	133	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	—½
53⅞	41⅛	AmSoAfr .70	24	44⅛	44⅝	43⅞	44	
32¼	19⅝	Am Stand .40	144	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24	+⅜
91	73¼	A Std pf4.75	17	73¾	75	73¾	74½	+1
27¼	22½	Am Sterll .48	39	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25¼	—⅜
12¼	8¼	AT&T wt	531	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
53⅞	44	Am T&T 2.60	2582	45¾	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	+1
⅜	¼	AmT&T rt	32096	¼	9-32	¼	17-64	+1-64
57⅜	55¼	Am TT pf wi	1224	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55¾	+⅝
17	13	AWatWk .60	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
18	15½	AW pref 1.25	z90	16	16	15⅝	15¾	—¼
24¾	20¾	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z180	23	23¾	23	22¼	+¼
23	17⅛	Ameron .60	19	18¾	18⅞	17⅞	17⅝	—⅝
18½	14¼	Ametek .60a	38	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
40	27⅞	AMF Inc .90	276	39	39⅞	39	39⅝	+⅝
38¾	34½	Amfac .60	7	38½	38¾	38½	38½	—¼
73¾	54	AMP Inc .64	249	67½	67½	7	67⅝	—⅝
10¾	7⅛	AmpPgh .27g	19	8½	8½	8	0	—¼
25⅝	16½	Ampex Corp	159	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	—⅜
45	34⅛	Amstar 1.70	33	40	40	39¼	39⅞	—⅜
62¾	47½	Amstr pf2.65	7	56½	56½	56	56	—½
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	11	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
38¼	29½	msted 1.00	11	37	37	36⅝	36¾	—½
9⅛	6	Amtal .20	47	6¼	6¼	6	6	—¼
23¾	18	Anaconda 1	767	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅜
40	33	Anch Hock 1	37	33½	33½	33¼	33½	—⅝
21	16⅝	Ancorp .48	4	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅜
47½	35½	And Clay 1.30	8	47	47¼	47	47¼	
18½	12¼	ApacheCp .25	21	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+¼
36⅜	23⅝	ApcoO 1.29f	24	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅝	+¼
14g3	10⅛	Apeco Cp .16	101	11⅞	12¼	13	13⅛	
25⅞	20	APL Corp	10	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	—¼
147½	117	ARA Svc 1.06	34	142	142	140	140¼	—¾
26¼	15⅝	Arcata .07g	19	17	17	16⅞	17	—¼
48⅜	33	Arch Dan 1	39	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
25	19⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	38	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	
13	7¾	Arlans O Str	56	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
18⅛	12	Arlen RltyDv	142	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
25⅛	17½	Armco Oll 1	230	18	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
33	26½	Armc pf 2.10	41	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+⅝
67	54	Armr pf4.75	z660	65¾	67	65¾	67	+1¼
39⅝	31½	Armst Ck .80	36	35¼	35¼	34	34¼	—1¼
40	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	17	38⅞	39¼	36½	39¼	+⅜
24¼	17⅛	Aro Corp .90	7	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+½
36½	25	Arvin Ind 1	55	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+1⅛
30½	22⅝	Ashld Oil 1.20	97	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
59	46	AshlO pf2.40	1	48	48	48	48	—½
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew	7	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
57½	40	Assd DG 1.20	18	55⅛	55⅜	53½	55¼	+⅛
35	30⅛	Asd Sp 1.20	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
14⅞	9½	Assd Transp	1	11⅛	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
21¾	13⅝	Athlone .10g	18	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl .36	34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
78⅞	61⅛	tl Richfld	141	71	72	70¾	72	+1
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z190	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+⅝
170¼	105¾	Atl Rich pf 3	4	120	121	120	121	+½
50¾	49⅝	AtlRch pf2.80	78	53	53⅝	53½	52½	—½
37⅞	2⅛	Atlas Chem 1	298	35	35⅛	34⅞	35	—½
3½	2⅜	Atlas Corp	145	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14⅛	8⅝	ATO Inc .08a	95	11⅛	11½	11½	11⅜	+¼
64⅞	43⅝	Autom Data	97	64⅝	65⅛	64⅝	65⅝	+½
10⅝	6⅜	Automtn Ind	112	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
18	12½	Avco Corp	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	36	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
45	37¼	Avco pf3.20	8	40¾	40⅞	40½	40⅞	—⅜
35⅜	30½	Avery Pd .20	115	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	
15⅝	8¼	Avnet In .07g	116	13	12	13⅛	12⅞	—⅛
77	45	Avnet pf2.50	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	
112	82¼	Avon Pd 1.0	61	109½	109⅝	107½	107⅞	—1⅞
23½	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	46	23¼	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛

B

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	22	BabckW .50	137	40⅝	40¾	40⅛	40⅝	+⅜
42	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	171	40⅞	42⅛	40⅞	41⅞	+1¼
34⅝	28	Ball GE 1.82	233	31	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	+⅝
72⅝	59⅝	Balt pf B4.50	240	64	64	63	63	—1
15	7½	Bangor Punt	22	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
39	25⅝	Bk ofCal 1.34	18	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+⅛
52	41	Bank of NY 2	26	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	—¼
72¼	53	Bark Tr 2.84	113	55⅛	55¾	54⅞	55¼	+⅜
55	42⅝	BarberOil 1f	18	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+1½
59⅞	44	Bard CR .25a	126	57	57⅞	56⅞	57⅝	—⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Basic Inc .80	8	11⅛	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+⅜
19⅞	11¼	Bates Mfg	30	13⅝	12⅛	12⅞	13	+½
36½	22¾	Bathind .20	104	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅛
147	46⅜	BauschLb .80	194	133½	133⅝	121⅝	133⅝	+1¾
35⅝	25½	Baxt Lab .11	101	34⅝	35	34½	35	+⅛
12¾	9⅝	Bayk Cig .50	3	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼	+⅛
52⅝	40¼	Bearings 1	1	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	
42¾	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	102	42⅞	43	42⅛	42½	—¼
98	82¾	Beat F pf2.70	1	99	99	99	99	+1
46½	26⅝	Beckman .50	26	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39½	—⅛
47	33⅜	Bect Dick .30	221	37⅝	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	+1
31⅝	12	BeechAir .00	16	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
24⅛	16½	BelcoPet .50b	62	18¼	10¼	17¼	17¼	—⅜
29⅝	16¼	BeldngH .60b	83	29⅝	31⅜	29⅜	21½	+2
53	32⅝	Bell How .60	24	49½	49⅞	49	49	—¼
15⅞	9⅞	Bell Intrcon	30	13	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
22⅝	16	Bemis Co .40	16	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	
42⅛	25½	Bendix 1.60	224	43	43	42½	42¾	+⅜
64½	48¼	Bendix pf 3	20	64½	66	64½	66	+1⅜
64⅞	51¼	BenefCp 1.60	131	56	56	55¼	55⅞	+⅜
99½	80½	Benefl pf4.30	5	89½	90	88¼	90	
35⅝	31	Benfl $pf 2.50	z50	31	31	21	31	—1
18	6⅛	Benguet	222	7	7	6⅞	7	
13¾	7⅜	Berkey Pho	75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24½	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	269	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	
39⅞	37⅞	Big Three .52	5	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	
79	56	Blacc gdk .88	24	76	76	74¼	75	—1½
24⅝	16	BlairJohn .48	x6	20	20	20	20	+⅛
25½	29	Block HR .24	365	28⅞	28⅞	27	28½	—½
78¼	53¾	Blue Bell 1.20	62	67⅝	67¼	67¼	67⅝	—¼
21½	14	Bobbie Brks	35	15¼	15½	15	15g4	—2
25¼	14⅝	Boeing Co .40	95	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
49⅞	25½	BoisCas .25b	318	26¾	27¼	26½	26⅛	
16½	8	Bond Ind	8	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	
28¼	19½	BookMth 1.28	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¼
30¾	24⅞	Barden .20	951	27	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+⅜
32¼	26⅛	BargWar 1.25	31	29	29⅛	28½	28½	—⅜
13⅝	8⅞	Borman .10p	16	10¼	10¼	10	10	—¼
40⅞	35½	BosEdis 2.36	9	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36½	—⅛
115⅜	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z260	109	109½	109	109½	+½
17⅞	9⅝	Bourns Inc	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Branif Airw	911	10½	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+⅞
35⅛	31⅜	BriggSl 1.40	37	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+⅜
70⅝	60	Brist My 1.20	178	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63⅛	+⅛
50	41⅛	BrisIMy pf 2	12	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
15¼	10⅛	BritPet .30g	139	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	19	42	42½	42	42¼	+¼
58½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	0	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	+⅝
39⅛	31½	BrkwyGls .70	16	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
27⅝	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	11	25	25	24¾	24¾	—½
11⅝	4⅞	Brown Co	41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
13⅞	10⅛	BwnShrp .20	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
42	33⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	33	39¾	40½	39¾	04½	+⅜
35⅝	18⅝	Brunswk .12	469	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	—⅛
32⅛	24⅞	Bucy Er 1.20	11	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	+⅛
15	10⅝	Budd Co	15	11⅛	11⅛	17	11	—⅛
10	6	Budgel Ind	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6½	—¼
43⅝	34⅛	BuffFarg 1.20	15	42½	42½	41½	42	—¼
27⅝	20⅛	BulovaW .60	76	23½	23½	22⅞	23	—½
17¼	9⅝	Bunkr Ramo	341	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	—½
21½	32¼	BunkR pf1.50	47	39½	39⅝	38½	38½	
49⅛	36½	Burl Ind 1.40	34	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+1
48⅝	33⅛	BurlNor .75g	110	47⅛	48½	47½	47⅝	+⅜
8¼	6⅛	BurlNor pf.55	31	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
26½	18¼	Burndy .70	71	25⅞	26⅛	25¼	25¾	
139½	104½	Burrghs .60	263	127⅞	127⅞	123¼	123¼	—4½
11½	10⅝	Bush Univ	27	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅜

C

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	40¼	Cabot Cp .70	9	48	48	47½	47½	—½
13⅝	8	Cadence Ind	14	9¼	9¼	9	9	—¼
10⅝	7⅝	Cal Finanl	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
16½	10	Callahn Mng	238	14¼	15	14¼	14⅞	+⅞
35	26	CampRLk .45	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
35⅞	29⅞	Camp Sp 1.10	108	35⅝	35¼	35½	35⅝	
9	6⅝	Cdn Brew .40	8	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+½
78⅛	63½	CdnPac 3.25g	16	70¼	70⅝	70	70⅛	+⅜
19½	14¼	CanalR 1.10	4	18	18	18	16	
48½	29	Cap C Bdctg	7	47¼	47¼	47	47	
79¾	48¼	Carbrun 1.50	179	65	66½	65	66½	+2
19⅞	14½	Carlisle .60	33	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+⅜
72	60⅛	CaroC&Oh 5	z150	67¼	57⅛	67½	67½	
29⅞	22¼	Caro PLt 1.44	182	25¼	25½	25¼	21⅛	
24⅞	19⅝	Caro Tec 1.20	22	20½	20½	20¼	23¼	—⅛
40⅞	32½	CarrierCp .60	87	37⅛	38	37⅜	37¾	—⅛
17¾	16¼	Carr Gen	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
19¼	14⅝	CartWat .40a	54	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
27	17⅝	CastleCke .60	41	19	19⅛	19	19	
54¼	42⅛	CaterTr 1.40	109	49⅛	49⅛	48½	48½	—½
7½	4¼	CCI Corp	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
24¾	14⅞	CCI Cp pf1.25	7	18½	19½	18½	18½	—¼
21	10	gceco Carp .90	11	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
78⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	46	75	75¼	75	75	—¼
65g4	57⅛	Celan pfA4.50	2	57¾	58	57¾	18	+¼
21½	34½	Cenco Ins .30	14	46	46	45¼	45⅝	—½
27	20¾	Cen Hud 1.48	25	22	22½	22	27¼	+¼
29¼	23¼	CENlll 1.56	95	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+⅛
69	61	CntlLt pf4.50	z40	64	64	64	64	+1
22⅝	18¼	CenIIPS 1.20	200	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
26⅛	21⅝	CenlLaEl 1	18	24½	24¾	24½	24½	+¼
21¾	18	CenMPw 1.20	16	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	—¼
21⅞	43½	CentSWst 2	73	49	49½	48½	48¾	—⅛
271	22½	Cent Soya 1	49	24⅝	25	24⅝	24¾	+⅜
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .90	114	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+¼
19⅝	14⅞	Cerro Cp .80	27	15⅛	15⅛	11⅛	15⅛	
34¾	23½	Cert-teed .80	20	21	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
33⅛	23⅝	Cert-fed pf.90	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	—⅜
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir .60	16	24	24½	24	24⅛	+⅛
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	1	20¼	20½	20½	20¼	—¼
9	5	Chadbrn Inc	43	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
36⅞	29½	ChampS 1.20	106	39	39⅛	39	39	+⅛
44⅛	35	Charter HY 3	14	36	36⅛	36	36	—⅛
61¾	45½	ChaseManh 2	147	51	51⅝	50⅞	51	+⅛
54¾	32⅛	ChsMT 1.73a	36	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—⅛
29	22½	Checker Mot	7	24¼	24¼	23¾	24	—¼
15¾	7⅝	Chelsea .24	36	12	12	11½	11½	—¼
30⅛	20	Chemetron 1	10	21	21⅞	21	21⅞	+⅜
70⅝	55	ChemNY 2.88	45	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	57	—¼
67½	53	Ches Ohio 4	15	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	—⅛
57¼	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	29	55⅛	56¼	55⅜	56	+½
13¼	7⅛	Chi East Ill	3	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
19⅛	10⅛	ChiMil SPP	46	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
36	12½	Chi-Mil SP pf	6	30½	30⅝	29½	29½	—1½
45⅝	36	ChiPneuT 2	46	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40¼	
26	15⅝	Chgrip cl UP	5	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅜
25⅞	15¼	Ch Rl cl NW	12	21¼	21	20¼	21	+¼
13½	8	ChocFull .10d	69	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
9⅛	6½	Chris Craft	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20¾	14½	ChrisCft cvpf	1	15	16	16	16	+⅜
24¾	18	Chromalt .60	58	19⅝	19⅛	19	19	—¼
102	79½	Chroml pf 5	8	89	91¾	89	91¾	+2⅛
32⅝	24½	Chryslr .60	465	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
13½	12¼	Chrysler wt	62	13½	13⅞	13½	13½	+¼
22⅜	17¼	Cl Mtg .99g	41	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+½
25½	20⅝	CinnBell 1.30	35	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½	—¼
29⅛	24	Cinn GE 1.56	x25	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25	+¼
64	57	CinGE pf 4	z200	58	58	58	58	
48½	39⅛	CinMilac 1.40	11	41⅛	41⅛	41	41¼	
47⅞	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	73	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
117	106	CIT pf5.50B	1	110	110	110	110	+4½
49¼	41½	CitiesSvc 2.20	1	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
25⅝	7½	City Inv .50	278	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
43⅝	31	CityInv pf B2	52	39¾	40⅛	40⅛	39½	—1½
52	37⅛	Cityln pf1.31	7	46	45	45	46	—3⅛
11⅛	7	City Strs	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
48⅜	36	Clark Eq 1.40	82	46½	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+1
24⅞	17⅝	Clark Oil .40	32	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	10⅛	—⅝
79½	57	Clev Cll 1.80	59	67⅝	67⅝	67	67⅝	+1½
42⅝	33⅛	ClevElIll 2.24	32	37⅝	37⅝	36½	37⅛	—⅛
13	10⅛	Clev Pitts	z50	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
47½	33⅛	Clorox .50g	22	46½	47	46⅛	47	+⅛
27⅛	20	CluettPea .90	56	21⅛	22	21⅞	27	+⅜
20⅛	15	CluettP pf 1	5	16⅛	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
24⅞	17½	CNA Finl .50	1707	23	24	22⅞	24	+1
32¼	24	CNA pf A1.10	157	30½	21⅞	30¼	31½	+1⅜
56⅝	45⅛	Coast Sl Gas	103	53⅛	54⅛	53⅝	54	+⅛
62⅝	50	CstSGs pf1.19	5	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—⅛
105	81⅛	CocaCol 1.58	165	102	102	100½	101	—7
44½	25⅛	Coca Btlg .60	63	44½	45⅛	43⅛	43⅞	—⅛
25	22⅝	ColdwBk .20e	35	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
33⅛	1⅛	Colecoln .08b	54	33⅝	34	33⅛	34	+⅞
50⅞	43⅛	Colg Pal 1.40	56	48⅛	49	48⅛	48⅝	+⅜
26¼	23⅝	CollinsAlk .56	43	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅜
20⅛	12⅛	Collins Rad	24	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅜
40½	33⅛	ColonS 7.40a	23	37	37¼	37	37¼	+⅛
38⅛	20⅛	ColoInfst 1.60	11	21	33	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Colt Ind 1	47	19	19	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
47½	30⅛	CBS 1.40b	33	44⅛	44⅝	44	44	—⅛
21½	20½	CBS pf 1	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	—⅛
40¾	33⅝	Colu Gas 1.76	82	34	36⅝	36	36⅛	+⅛
17⅝	10⅛	CaluPict .42f	110	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
32½	25½	CalSoOh 1.80	28	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+⅜
70½	49	CmbEn 1.40	65	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+⅛
63½	45⅛	CmbE pf1.70	1	62	26	62	62	—⅛
40⅛	17	ComlSolv .40	34	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	—⅛
26⅛	15½	ComlSol pf.90	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
43⅞	34½	ComwE 2.20b	74	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12⅝	ComwEd wt	47	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
24⅞	23½	ComE pf.90	29	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
27½	22	ComE pf1.42	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
19½	14½	Comw Oil .60	113	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
23½	25	CamO pf1.72	29	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
17⅛	9	Comput Scl	581	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1
45⅛	25½	Comptg Soft	64	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝	—⅛
84½	49½	Comsat .50	116	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+2
26⅛	20⅝	Cone Mills 1	20	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21⅛	—⅛
33½	23	ConnMt 1.31g	70	32	32½	32	32½	+⅛
29	15⅛	Conrac .60	3	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24½	
29	24⅛	Cn Edis 1.80	133	26	26	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
91⅛	62	Con Edis pf 6	1	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—⅛
72⅛	63½	Con Edis pf 5	4	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—⅛
66	59	ConE pfC4.65	z280	61	61	61	61	+1
48½	39⅝	cCon Fds 1.20	71	46½	47	46½	47	+½
117	100	Con Fd pf4.60	1	114½	114½	114½	114½	+3¼
27⅛	20⅛	Con Freight	113	37⅛	38½	37⅛	38	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Con Leasing	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
33	28	ConNatG 1.88	x38	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
37⅛	29⅛	Cons Power 2	70	30⅞	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅜
97	95	ConPw pf7.45	3	95	95	95	95	
72	61½	ConPw pf4.52	z630	62½	62½	61	61	—1½
72	60	ConPw pf4.50	z670	61⅛	61⅛	61	61	—⅛
19½	13⅛	Conl Air Lin	308	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	+⅛
45⅛	36⅛	Conl Can 1.80	149	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Conl Cop .15g	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52	36⅛	Contl Corp 2	23	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
52	41⅛	Cl Cp pfA2.50	17	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
36⅝	21⅛	ContlR 1.15g	87	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
24½	16⅛	ConMtgl .81g	x104	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
39⅝	28⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	214	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	37	+⅛
21⅛	20	Cont Tel .80	147	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
85	47	Control Data	97	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	
61	52	CaDat pf4.50	z180	53½	54		lt	.081
39½	22½	Conwood 1.90	3	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	
36⅛	25	Cook Unit .50	130	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
36⅛	29½	Cooperln 1.40	21	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Cooper Labs	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Cooper TR	39	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	—⅛
24⅝	16⅛	CoopT pf1.25	6	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
69	53	Copeland 1.20	17	62	62½	61⅛	62	+⅛
42⅛	27⅛	CoppRge .50b	21	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Copwld gstl 1	12	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
277	174⅛	CorGlW 2.50a	27	256⅛	257⅛	256⅛	256⅛	+1½
12⅛	8	Cowles Com	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31	17⅛	Cox Bdcst .30	33	29⅛	30½	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
39⅛	33⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	149	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	+⅛
43½	33⅛	Crane 1.60b	29	43½	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
24	13	CredFin .72	19	21⅛	22	21⅛	27	+⅛
41⅛	24	CrockNt 1.40	26	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
23	13	CrompK .80	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	CrouseHind 1	18	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
16⅛	11⅛	CrowColl .65f	93	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Crown Cork	114	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38	30⅛	CrwnZell 1.20	11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
66	58	CrnZ pf4.20	2140	59½	59½	59½	59½	+½
31⅛	18⅛	CTS Corp .40	24	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Cudahy .90f	99	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	
27	20½	Cudhy pf1.25	18	25	25	25	25	
20⅛	14⅛	Culligan .28	9	17	17	16⅛	17	
50½	35½	CommEn .88	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46½	
11⅛	7	Curn Drug	11	8⅛	9	8⅛	9	+¼
15⅛	10⅛	CurtissWri	27	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
27⅛	16½	CurtissWr A	11	18⅛	18⅛	10	18⅛	+⅛
39⅛	23	CutlerH 1.20	122	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
23⅛	22	Cyclops .50g	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Cyprus Min 1	115	42½	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	

D

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49	32⅛	Damon Corp	8	47	47	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Dan River	71	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Dana Cp 1.25	43	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34	+⅛
44⅛	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	67	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+⅛
50	41	Dart Ind pf 2	8	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Data Process	58	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
21⅛	16½	DaycoCp 1.14	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Daytln .24	115	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅛	26⅛	DaytnHud .50	28	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
27⅛	24⅛	DaytnPL 1.66	15	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	—⅛
56	50	DPL pfA 3.85	z40	21½	21⅛	51½	51½	
47⅛	39⅛	Deere Co 2	54	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	DelmarP 1.12	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	Del Mnte 1.10	37	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	+⅛
50	33⅛	Delta Air .50	108	44	44⅛	43⅛	44	
7⅛	4⅛	Deltec Int	17	5	5	5	5⅛	—⅛
34⅛	22	Denn Mfg .60	25	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
28	19⅛	DennMfg pf 1	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
12½	7⅛	DennyRst .04	210	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
84½	24⅛	Dentsplyint 1	98	37⅛	39	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
63⅛	45½	Dereco pf B	16	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—⅛
33⅛	24	DeSotoInc .40	68	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
23⅛	19½	DetEdis 1.40	142	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
120	112	Det Ed pf9.32	430	115½	115½	115½	115½	+
90⅛	96	Det Ed pf7.40	z130	97	97½	97	97½	+⅛
90	73⅛	Det Ed pf5.50	3	75⅛	76	75½	76	+1
22	16½	Dexter .24	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
18	13	DialFinan .50	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
47	38½	Diamntl1 1.80	50	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
25⅛	18½	gdiam Sham 1	113	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
16½	9⅛	Die Sh pfC 2	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Dictaphone	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
50⅛	45	Diebold .40	134	48⅛	49	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	DiGlorg .40	250	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
29	21½	DiGlorg pf.88	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
85½	52½	Digital Equip	34	78⅛	78⅛	76⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
17½	11⅛	Dillinghm .40	112	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
26	19⅛	Dillon Co .64	4	25	25	25	25	
128⅞	77	Disny .30	54	115½	115⅝	114⅛	115⅛	—⅛
56⅛	49	DistSeag 1.20	0	52⅛	52⅛	52	52	
74½	8⅛	Diversind .36	x43	.0g1	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
21½	22⅛	DivMge 1.56g	80	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
33½	22⅛	DrPepper .40	40	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
72⅛	56½	DomeMns .80	29	62⅛	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+⅛
10⅛	8⅛	DomFnd .41g	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26½	18⅛	Donnelley .44	118	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8½	Dorr Oliver	3	1⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Dorsey .10	30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1
50⅛	39⅛	Dover Cp .75	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
103⅛	72⅛	DowChm 2.70	95	99⅛	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+⅛
68⅛	66	DowChem wi	5	66⅛	66⅛	66½	66½	—⅛
40	35	DravoCp 1.40	6	36½	36⅛	36½	36½	+⅛
37½	29½	Dressind 1.40	41	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛	
44⅛	34½	Dress pf 2.20	5	36½	36⅛	36½	36½	+⅛
38⅛	31	Dressr pfB 2	11	31½	31⅛	21⅛	31⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	Dreyfus Ci 1	27	30½	32	30½	32	+2
27⅛	21½	Duke Pw 1.40	218	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+⅛
115⅛	105⅛	Duke pf8.70	z80	110	110	109⅛	109⅛	—⅛
104½	91	Duke pf6.75	3	94	94	94	94	
64⅛	32½	DunBrad 1.20	72	56⅛	56⅛	56	56⅛	
44½	26	Duplan .72f	129	31⅛	32	31⅛	31½	—⅛
152	129½	duPont 2.50g	86	141½	142⅛	141½	142⅛	+1⅛
77⅛	65⅛	duPont pf4.50	7	66	67	66	67	+⅛
60⅛	51⅛	duPont pf3.50	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	—⅛
26⅛	22	Duq L1 1.66	105	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z540	26½	26½	26⅛	26½	
32⅛	28	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z10	28	28	28	28	—1
16⅛	9⅛	Dymo Ind	20	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
15½	9⅛	Dynam Am	57	12⅛	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛

E

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	23⅛	EaglePic .90	24	23½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
24	18⅛	Easco Cp .90	4	19½	19⅛	19½	V	⅛
28⅛	14⅛	East Air Lin	434	21	21⅛	20½	20½	—⅛
51⅛	34	EastGs 1.041	103	42½	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
22⅛	19⅛	cEast Util 1.40	4	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
86⅛	72	EasKodak 1a	391	77⅛	78⅛	77	77⅛	
43½	34	Eaton 1.40	110	38½	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
48⅛	30⅛	Echlin Mf .60	64	46	46	45⅛	45⅛	
54⅛	33⅛	Eckrd Jk .28	15	53	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	—⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Eckrd Jk wi	39	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
48⅛	34⅛	Eckrd HC .40	7	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
39⅛	28½	EdisonBros 1	2	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
33	14⅛	EG&G .10	82	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Elect Assoc	8	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
85⅛	52⅛	Electn Data	113	55⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
17⅛	8	El Mem Mag	100	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10	—⅛
15⅛	10½	ElMMag pf 1	11	12½	12⅛	13½	12⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Elgin Nat	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
27⅛	7½	ElPasoNG 1	201	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
29⅛	24⅛	EltraCp 1.20	21	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	EMI Ltd .09g	19	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
78⅛	65⅛	Emer El 1.16	173	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+⅛
44⅛	25⅛	Emhart 1.70	20	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+⅛
32⅛	27⅛	EmpDist 1.76	9	29⅛	30	29⅛	30	+⅛
30	17⅛	Empire GVAS	⅛	14⅛			14⅛	26⅛
35⅛	24⅛	EngthMin .40	207	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	EnnisBF .06p	37	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
36⅛	32⅛	Equit Gs 2.20	7	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
35⅛	27⅛	EquitLfe .90g	147	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	—⅛
47	23⅛	EqutyFd .10g	105	42	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
39½	21⅛	ESB Inc 1.20	139	31⅛	33	31⅛	33	+1⅛
17⅛	11⅛	cEsquire .20	x8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
45	33⅛	Essexint 1.20	29	40	40½	40	40½	+⅛
18⅛	10	Esterlin .22g	8	14	14	13⅛	14	
30	21⅛	Ethyl Cl .84	43	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
43⅛	35	Ethyl pf2.40	11	36½	36⅛	36½	36⅛	+½
51½	40⅛	EvansP .60b	345	44	45⅛	44	45⅛	+1⅛
24½	16½	ExCellO 1.25	34	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
33½	18	Extendcare	138	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	—⅛

F

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	17⅛	Faberge .40	116	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
44⅛	35⅛	FactorA .60	70	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
48⅛	37⅛	Fairch Cam	130	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Fair Ind .15g	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
20⅛	15	Fairmont 1	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Falstaff	17	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17½	13	Family Fi .60	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	18⅛	Fansteel Inc	11	11	11	10⅛	0⅛	—⅛
7	7½	Far West Fin	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
49⅛	33⅛	FarahMVFG	⅛	⅛	38	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
58	38	Fedders .50	75	48½	49⅛	48½	48½	+⅛
37⅛	23½	Federal 1.20	46	35	35	34⅛	35	—⅛
31⅛	25⅛	FedMog 1.80	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
73	55½	FedNMtg .96	288	65	65½	V	⅛	64⅛
19⅛	14	FedPacEl	15	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
21⅛	17	F Pac pf1.26	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
29	18⅛	FedPapBd	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24	6	FedSignS .60	22	22	22⅛	21⅛	22	+⅛
12½	6⅛	Federals Inc	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49	38⅛	FedDeptStr 1	77	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Federal Dev	17	10	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Ferro Cp .70	6	24	24	23⅛	24	—⅛
35	23½	Fibrbrd .70	70	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
45⅛	43	FidUnBn 2.23	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
41⅛	34⅛	Fieldcst 1.40	13	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Filtrol 1.40	6	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Fin Federatn	73	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
54⅛	47⅛	Firestne 1.60	177	51	51½	50⅛	51⅛	+½
26	20⅛	Fst Chart	208	24	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Fst Mtg 1.11g	44	30	30⅛	29⅛	30	
77⅛	63½	FstNatBos 3	39	66½	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+⅛
40⅛	33	FstNCity 1.32	187	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
40⅛	35⅛	FstH tBnc 2	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
49½	39⅛	FstNStr .75g	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
12	9⅛	FstVaBks .40	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	FishrFd .10g	27	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
9⅛	0⅛	Fisher Sci .16	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
50⅛	29½	FleetEnl .24	37	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
14⅛	10	Flemlng .50	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
31⅛	24	Flintkote 1	38	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	—⅛
37	23⅛	FlaE Coast	30	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
38	23⅛	Fla Gas .60	163	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
57⅛	43	Fla Pow 1.68	231	48	48	47⅛	47⅛	
76⅛	60⅛	FlaPwLt 2.12	133	70⅛	70⅛	70	70⅛	+⅛
22⅛	18½	Fla Steel 1	2	19⅛	V	⅛	19½	19⅛+
30g2	23	FluorCp 1.23f	432	24	24	23	23⅛	—1
60	46½	Fluor pfB 3	1	50	50	50	50	
49⅛	25⅛	FlyTiger 2f	103	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
36	20½	FlyTgr pf1.20	51	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅛
28	⅛	FMC Cp .85	280	26½	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
28⅛	17½	Food Fair .90	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Foote CB .60	77	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
18	12	Foote Min	10	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
31½	26⅛	Foote pf 2.20	2	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	
67⅛	54	FordM 2.40	206	64	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+⅛
24⅛	19g1	ForMcKs .80	73	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	+⅛
41⅛	32⅛	FMcK pf1.50	19	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18½	Fost Whl .80	26	23	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
19½	15⅛	Fost Whl pf 1	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
46	24⅛	Foxboro .10g	19	44⅛	45⅛	44½	45	+⅛
22	14⅛	Frank Str .40	27	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
26⅛	16⅛	FreepMin .80	99	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
38⅛	20⅛	Frueh 1.70	111	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
26½	13⅛	Fuqua .46f	106	24g7	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛

G

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	9½	Gable Ind	4	23⅛	23⅛	27⅛	23⅛	+⅛
27⅛	16½	GAC Cp .88	107	18	18	17½	17½	—⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GAF Corp .40	116	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	
23⅛	20	GAF pf 1.20	9	21⅛	22	21½	22	+⅛
48⅛	34⅛	Gam Sko 1.30	70	39⅛	40½	39⅛	40½	+⅛
48	34½	GamS pf 1.60	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
52	32⅛	Gannett .48	30	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+⅛
50	35⅛	GardDen 1.30	26	47	47⅛	46⅛	47	+⅛
21⅛	16	Garloc .88	40	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
18⅛	16½	Gas Svc 1.08	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5½	Gateway Ind	1	7	7	7	7	
17⅛	18⅛	GCA Corp	54	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
½V	⅛	Gemini Cap	22	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
13⅛	17⅛	Geminin .54a	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
24⅛	20⅛	GenAInv .99g	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
46½	37⅛	GAmOil .40b	119	46⅛	X	½	46⅛	48⅛
55⅛	43	GATran 1.60	172	55½	55½	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
68⅛	52⅛	GATrn pf2.50	73	69	69½	69	69⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	12⅛	GenBanc .70	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26⅛	17⅛	GnCable .90	45	18⅛	18⅛	18½	V	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	Gen Cig 1.20	25	29½	20⅛	29½	30⅛	+1
32⅛	24⅛	Gn Devel .61f	34	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
37⅛	18⅛	ggven Dynam	21	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
62⅛	57⅛	GenElec 1.40	404	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ggenFire .24g	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
43⅛	36⅛	ggenFood 1.40	187	37⅛	37⅛	37½	37⅛	
23⅛	9½	Gen Host	41	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
29⅛	16½	Gen Inst .53f	111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
42⅛	36⅛	GenInstr pf 3	2	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
20½	31	GenMills .96	71	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
63⅛	53⅛	G Mill pf1.75	21	64	4	63⅛	63⅛	+⅛
91⅛	76⅛	GenMot 1.70g	395	79⅛	79g6	79⅛	79⅛	—⅛
84	74	GenMot $pf 5	3	75½	85⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
34⅛	27	GenPCem .00	20	21⅛	31⅛	21⅛	31⅛	
25½	21⅛	G PubUt 1.60	115	23	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Gen Refract	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
68⅛	55	GenSignl 1.20	108	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	60⅛	+⅛
115	98⅛	GenSignl pf 4	6	114	114	113	113	+⅛
16⅛	9	Gen Stl In	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	GnTelEl 1.52	375	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33½	
45⅛	39	GTelEl pf2.50	3	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅛
20½	17⅛	GTFla pf1.30	z100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	10⅛	—½
27	21⅛	Gen Tire 1b	261	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Genesco 1.70	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
13⅛	10	Genstar .40e	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
58	35⅛	GenuinPt .87	6	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—½
60⅛	46⅛	GaPacif .80b	991	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+1
60	46⅛	GaPcf pf 1.40	2	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1
97½	94⅛	GePow pf7.72						
49⅛	39⅛	Gerber 1.20	63	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+⅛
97⅛	68⅛	GettyO 1.13g	35	89⅛	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—⅛
21	17⅛	GttyD pf1.20	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	GiantPC .60g	20	15⅛	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
27½	19⅛	Gibralt Fin	305	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	
15⅛	11	Gidd Lewis	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
21⅛	20⅛	GifdHill .20g	30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
50⅛	40⅛	Gillette 1.20	221	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
45½	32⅛	Gimbel Br 1	57	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Ginos Inc	49	13	13⅛	13⅛	13	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Glen Alden	91	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛	—⅛
41½	29⅛	GlenAl pf2.25	1	37	37	37	37	—⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Global Marin	79	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
32	14⅛	Globe Un .60	35	25½	26	25⅛	26	+1
30⅛	25	Goodrich 1	68	29	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+⅛
35	29⅛	Goodyr .85	323	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	+⅛
24⅛	13⅛	GorJwlyA .24	40	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
40⅛	30⅛	GouldInc 1.40	84	39½	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Grace 1.50	689	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	—⅛
27	20	Granby 1.60	32	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
33	25	GrandUn .80	194	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
17½	11⅛	GranitCty Stl	25	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Granitvile 1	95	23⅛	24	23½	23⅛	+⅛
70⅛	46	Grant W 1.50	68	65⅛	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+⅛
35	23⅛	GrahDrg 1.20	6	21⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32	
33⅛	25	Grt A&P 1.20	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½	+⅛
40½	33⅛	GtLkDr 1.20a	16	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
12	10	GtNorIron 1a	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
53⅛	43⅛	GtNoNek 1.60	54	48	48	47⅛	48	—⅛
28⅛	21⅛	GNH pfB 1.60	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Gt West Finl	168	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
34⅛	26⅛	GWnUnit .90	43	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	GWUn pf 1.88	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Gtr Wash Inv	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	Grn Giant .96	21	26	26⅛	26	26	
44⅛	30⅛	Grn Shoe 1.20	15	41	41½	41	41½	+⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Greyhound 1	1454	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7	GVREYHNO WT		⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	9⅛
35	20	Grolier .90	35	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	
26	15⅛	GrommnCp 1	127	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
45½	23⅛	GlfLfHld .25g	57	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
99⅛	66⅛	GlfMOh 2.80a	25	87⅛	87⅛	85⅛	86½	—1⅛
34	28⅛	Golf Oil 1.50	675	32	32⅛	31⅛	32	+⅛
14	8⅛	Golf gresrce	29	9½	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	—⅛
19⅛	12	GulfRes pf.20	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
22⅛	17⅛	GlfRes pf1.30	x1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
26⅛	19⅛	GlfStUt 1.04	66	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24	+⅛
75	66½	GVULF5U pf5.08	z10	67	67	67	67	—
66⅛	59½	GolfSU pf4.40	z90	60	60	59½	59½	—⅛
31	19	Gulf Wn .50	125	28⅛	29⅛	20⅛	28⅛	
102⅛	63½	GolfW pf1.75	2	94	94	94	94	—⅛
120	80	GulfW pf 3.50	1	120	120	120	120	—1
62⅛	47⅛	GulfW pf 3.87	1	59	59	59	59	
12⅛	8⅛	Gultcn Ind	33	8⅛	8⅛	8½	8½	—⅛

H

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41	35	HackWat 2.20	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
44	32½	Hall Pr 1.60a	3	41½	41⅛	41½	41⅛	—½
68⅛	46⅛	Halliburt 1.85	108	67	60½	67	67⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hamil Wal	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Hamm Pap 1	20	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	+⅛
13⅛	9½	ghammnd .40	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
47	35	Handlmn .68	105	39⅛	39⅛	39½	39⅛	—⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Hand Har .72	4	18	18	18	18	—⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Hanes Cp .30	26	18⅛	10⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
62⅛	49½	HVANHA M 1.30	12	62	62	61⅛	61⅛	—
48	35½	Harcourt 1	8	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
69⅛	54⅛	Harris Int 1	40	60	60½	59⅛	60⅛	+½
23⅛	17⅛	Harsco Cp 1	33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
30½	25½	HartSMrx .80	53	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	+⅛
27⅛	19	HarvAl 1.20	9	19⅛	19⅛	19½	19½	+⅛
33⅛	27⅛	Hawll El 1.44	12	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
19½	15	Hayes Aln 1	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
11½	7	Hazeltine	27	7½	7½	7	7⅛	—⅛
27½	19⅛	HecleM .50f	20	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
45⅛	33⅛	Heinz HJ 1	360	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7½	Helena Curt	17	8	8⅛	0	8⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	Heller Int .76	20	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
17⅛	14½	HelmPd .40b	2	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	HelmrhP .20	21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
5	3½	Hemisph Cap	4	4⅛	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
0⅛	6⅛	Heminc .25g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50½	40½	Hercules .50g	110	49⅛	49⅛	47⅛	48½	—1⅛
31⅛	26⅛	HershF 1.10	16	29	29⅛	29	29	—⅛
50⅛	42	Heublein .85	470	43⅛	44½	43⅛	43⅛	+½
		Heublein wi	187	43	44	42⅛	43⅛	
44⅛	29⅛	Hew Pack .20	66	40½	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
16⅛	8⅛	High Voltge	20	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—½
21⅛	39	Hilton Hall 1	12	50⅛	50⅛	49	49	—1⅛
57⅛	40⅛	Hobart 1.20	290	57	57⅛	57	57	
30⅛	25⅛	HoernWal .90	15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
77	6⅛	Hoff Electrn	278	16	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
50⅛	34⅛	Hollydynn .25	234	49	50⅛	49	50	+1⅛
74⅛	52⅛	HolldyA .85t	10	73	73	73	73	+⅛
20⅛	13½	HollySug .30p	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
31⅛	22⅛	Homestke .40	58	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅛	
116½	82	Honywll 1.30	404	99⅛	99⅛	32	97⅛	—1⅛
35	27⅛	HoovrBl 1.20	27	23	32½	23	32½	+⅛
44⅛	22½	HospltCp Am	77	42	42	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
39	28⅛	Host Intl .36	1480	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36⅛	—1
15⅛	11⅛	Houdaille .60	45	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
18⅛	13⅛	Hoog Miff .40	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
54	41⅛	HousehF 1.20	270	48½	49	48⅛	49	+⅛
160½	125⅛	HousF pf4.40	1	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	—1⅛
58½	48⅛	HousF pf2.50	1	55	55	55	55	+⅛
80⅛	65⅛	HousF pf2.37	5	73	73½	72⅛	73½	+⅛
49⅛	41⅛	HousLP 1.32	25	47⅛	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+⅛
52⅛	43	HousINGs .60	37	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
54⅛	49⅛	HouG pf2.50	9	50	50	49⅛	50	—⅛
38	26⅛	How John .24	161	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	Howmet .70	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Hubbad 1.09g	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
34⅛	19⅛	HudBay .30p	13	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
14	10⅛	Hugh Hal .40	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
21⅛	16	Hunt Chm .16	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	

I

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38	29⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	25	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Ideal Bas .60	95	15⅛	19	18½	18½	—½
85	74⅛	Ideal pf 4.75	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	29	Ill Cent 1.14	166	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
65	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	9	57⅛	57⅛	57½	57⅛	+⅛
44⅛	24⅛	Ill Powr 2.20	123	36	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+⅛
17	12⅛	Imprl Cp Am	201	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
62⅛	45⅛	INA Cp 1.40	869	53½	55⅛	53½	54	+⅛
13	9⅛	Income Capit	9	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
11	9⅛	IncCCu .68g	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
33⅛	25⅛	Indian Hd .80	15	32⅛	32⅛	32½	32⅛	—½
30⅛	25	IndnaGs 1.72	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
91½	89	IniaM. pf7.08	z500	89½	89½	89	89	—½
30	23⅛	IndplsPL 1.50	28	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
58⅛	45	Inger Rand 2	221	58⅛	59	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
43½	37⅛	IngRd pf2.35	146	40½	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+⅛
32⅛	37	Inland gstl 2	52	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Inmont Corp	32	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Insilco .70	26	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
24	19⅛	Insilc pfA1.25	20	21	21⅛	21	21½	+⅛
51	36⅛	InspirCop 2	14	37⅛	38	37½	37⅛	
48½	40½	Interco 1.20	45	46⅛	47	46⅛	47	+⅛
30⅛	24½	Intrlkinc 1.80	5	27	27	27	27	—⅛
365⅛	308	IBM 5.20	372	311½	316½	311½	316	+⅛
29⅛	24½	IntChm Nuc	485	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
80	63	IntFlaFr .60b	16	76	76⅛	76	76	—⅛
33⅛	26½	Int Harv 1.40	497	28⅛	V	⅛	28⅛	28⅛
13⅛	5½	Int Indust	129	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
23⅛	9⅛	IntlndA pf	24	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Int Mineral	280	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Int Mng	17	9⅛	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
46⅛	35½	In Nick 1.60a	1266	36	36	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
40⅛	33	Int Pap 1.50	261	35	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Int Rectifier	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
66⅛	49	Int T&T 1.15	594	62	64⅛	62	64⅛	+1⅛
222	165½	IntT&T pfC 4	z70	214	214	214	214	+⅛
218	164	IntT&T pfD 4	z30	212	212	212	212	+⅛
201¼	151	IntT&T pfE 4	z60	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	+⅛
187	146½	IntT&T pfF 4	1	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛	+⅛
120	94	IntT&T pfH 4	4	115	117	115	117	+⅛
117½	93⅛	IT&T pfI 4.50	17	110⅛	112	110⅛	112	+⅛
121½	90	IntT&T pfJ 4	14	107⅛	108½	107⅛	108	+⅛
108⅛	87	IntT&T pfK4	33	106½	108⅛	106⅛	108	+⅛
83	62	IT&TpfN 2.25	134	78⅛	80⅛	78⅛	80⅛	+⅛
118½	105	IntT&T pfO 5	18	107	108⅛	107	108⅛	+⅛
44⅛	35½	Int Util 1.40	222	41	41	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
50½	39⅛	Int Util A	7	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
26⅛	26⅛	Interpace 1	23	28½	29	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
100	80⅛	Interpce pf 3	2	87	87	87	87	—⅛
23	16⅛	IntsBrand .96	20	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅛
20⅛	17⅛	IntersPw 1.28	18	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
20	12⅛	Interst Strs	47	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
35	24	Iowa Beef	13	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
24	17⅛	Iowa El 1.30	49	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
24	19	IowaIlGs 1.38	52	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	+⅛
26⅛	32⅛	IolaPow 1.60	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
24⅛	20⅛	IowaPSv 1.40	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15½	Ipco Hosp .34	62	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
34⅛	26½	ITE Imp .60	24	32⅛	32	32⅛	33	+⅛
54⅛	29½	Itek Corp	248	48⅛	48	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
152	115⅛	ITT Sv pf4.50	14	147⅛	150	147⅛	150	+⅛

J - K

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9⅛	5⅛	Jaeger .20	6	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
40⅛	40	JamesF .32	x22	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+⅛
24½	14⅛	Jantzen .60	x3	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	JapnFd 1.61g	54	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
		JapF fnl.61g	19	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
45	27	JeffnPilot .88	75	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
115½	.06⅛	JerCP pf9.36	z100	108	108	108	108	
100⅛	98⅛	JerCP pf8.12	z250	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
66½	21½	Jewel Co 1.60	30	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
46⅛	34⅛	Jim Walt .50	245	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40	—½
50	38	JimW pf 1.60	4	45⅛	46	45⅛	45⅛	
34⅛	20⅛	JHanInv .18g	60	21⅛	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
46⅛	37⅛	JohnMan 1.20	194	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42	+⅛
97⅛	56⅛	JohnJoh .40a	73	94⅛	95⅛	94½	95⅛	+⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Johns Svc .80	14	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
59⅛	48	JonLogn .80	25	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
19½	9½	JonLaug .25g	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
60g2	44½	JoneLau pf 5	z20	52	52⅛	52	52	
23	19½	Jorgensn 1.20	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Jostens .70	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
57⅛	47⅛	Joy Mfg 1.40	89	53⅛	56⅛	53⅛	55⅛	+⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Kaisr Alum 1	16	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
83⅛	69	Kais 57pf 4.75	1	70	70	70	70	—⅛
80	70⅛	Kais 59pf 4.75	1	69	69	69	69	—⅛
24	19⅛	KaisrCem .50	x3	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
23⅛	18⅛	KaiCm pf1.37	x14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
24⅛	15½	KeneMlr .05g	48	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
38	31	KCtyPLt 2.08	65	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
42½	34½	KC Sou Iod 2	7	41½	41⅛	41½	41⅛	+⅛
27⅛	24⅛	KanPLt 1.38	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
17	9⅛	Katy Ind	49	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
44	32	Katy pfB .46	16	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
63⅛	43	Kauf Brd .20	198	60⅛	62⅛	60⅛	62⅛	+⅛
18g2	13	KawecB .20b	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
28⅛	21⅛	KayserRo .60	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
37⅛	32⅛	Keebler .70	35	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	—⅛
32	20⅛	Keller Ind .68	7	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+⅛
28	22⅛	Kellogg 1	367	24	24⅛	24	24	
43⅛	26⅛	KelseyH .30	79	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	+⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Kendall .60	14	38	38	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Kennmtl .80b	102	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
42⅛	32½	Kennecott 2	275	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Ky Util 1.68	9	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
9-64	11-64	Ky.Util rt	425	9-32	9-32	9-32	9-32	
145⅛	104⅛	KerMcG 1.50	7	145	145	144½	144⅛	
107⅛	89	KarMc pf4.50	4	104½	105⅛	104	104	—⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Keystne .30p	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	Kidde Co .60t	72	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	
37⅛	29⅛	KlmbClk 1.20	68	32⅛	33	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
21	16	KingsD St .28	124	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅛	28⅛	Kinney Sv .25	x212	34g2	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
78⅛	56	Kinney pf1.25	x18	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+⅛
54⅛	45	Kirsch Co 1	12	49⅛	50	49⅛	50	
68⅛	45⅛	KLM 2.22e	41	48	49⅛	48	49	+⅛
64½	43½	KnghtN .37g	47	64	64	64	64	+⅛
22⅛	17½	Koehring	74	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
37	29⅛	Koppers 1.60	7	30⅛	21	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
62½	52½	Koppr pf 4	z80	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	—⅛
19½	9⅛	Koracorp Ind	12	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
46⅛	40⅛	Kraftco 1.70	127	42⅛	42⅛	42	42⅛	+⅛
91⅛	56½	KresgeSS .50	139	89	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—⅛
46	36⅛	Kroger 1.30	146	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛

L

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅛	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
21⅛	15½	Lamsn Sess 1	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
32⅛	21⅛	LaneBryn .65	22	29	29	29	29	
12	8	Latrobe Stl	11	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	
16⅛	9⅛	LearSieg .20	200	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
43½	32½	LearSg pf2.25	5	34½	34⅛	34½	34½	
23⅛	15⅛	Leasco Corp	101	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
44	25⅛	Leasway .50b	23	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+⅛
33⅛	25⅛	LeedsN .50	13	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
21⅛	14	Leesona .40	7	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
17	13	LehPCem .40	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	LehVal Ind	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19	16⅛	Lehmn 1.25g	105	16½	17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
35½	22⅛	Lenox Inc .50	55	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30	+⅛
13⅛	11	LeverFd Cap	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
61½	44⅛	LeviStra .08g	112	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51½	—⅛
15g2	7⅛	LFE Cp	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
55⅛	40⅛	LibbOFd 2	274	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
89	74	Lib OF pf4.75	1	79	79	79	79	—⅛
8⅛	6⅛	LibbMcNL	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅛	17½	LibrtyCp .20a	41	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅛
22⅛	16	Liberty Ln 1	23	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	LibyLn pf1.25	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
60⅛	47	Liggt My 2.50	17	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
106½	98⅛	cLigg M. pf 7	z40	99	99	99	99	+⅛
127⅛	98½	Lilly.Eli 1.40	35	123⅛	123⅛	122⅛	123	—⅛
85½	71	LincNl pf 3	22	80½	81	80	81	+⅛
27⅛	9⅛	Ling Tem Vt	180	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
45⅛	16⅛	LingTV pf 5	1	34	34	34	34	
7⅛	4⅛	Lionel Carp	26	5	5⅛	5	5	
34	19⅛	Littonind .50t	256	21⅛	31½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
39g2	22⅛	Litton ptc pf	17	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
74⅛	52⅛	Litton cv pf 3	2	67	67	67	67	+⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Litton pf B 2	34	26⅛	26⅛	26½	26⅛	—⅛
31⅛	7½	Lockheed Alr	131	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
55⅛	34	Loews Corp 1	115	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
19⅛	12	Londontwn	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	26	LoneStarln 1	48	31	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
139⅛	111	LoneSt pf4.50	1	132	132	132	132	+⅛
20⅛	23	LoneSGa 1.24	552	25⅛	27⅛	25⅛	27	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	LanglsLt 1.38	235	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
102	86	LIL pf I 5.75	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
108	100	LIL pf J 8.12						
		LVORAL Corp	z4360	180	100	100	100	—
7⅛	3⅛	LaLandExp 1	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45⅛	40⅛	LouvlGE 1.68	178	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	+⅛
40⅛	34⅛	Lowensin .90	29	40	40	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
38	30⅛	Lubrizol .70	2	32⅛	32	32⅛	32	—⅛
108⅛	72½	Lucky Strs 1	28	101½	102	101½	101⅛	+⅛
47⅛	33⅛	Ludlow 1.08	144	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
26⅛	19	LukensStl .80	18	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
24⅛	10	Lums Inc	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅛	5	LVO Corp	372	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅛	5	Lykes Yngst	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Lykes Yng pf	66	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16½		28	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛

M

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32½	21⅛	MacAnF .20b	35	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22⅛	—⅛
7⅛	5	MacDonald	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Macke Co .30	333	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
47	33½	Macy RH 1	22	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
20⅛	16	MadisFd .90g	30	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mad Sq Gar	126	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
36⅛	24	Magic Ch .60	7	35½	35⅛	35½	35⅛	+⅛
52	37⅛	Magnvox 1.20	54	52⅛	52⅛	52	52⅛	+⅛
50⅛	37½	Mallory 1.88	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
31	28⅛	MalHyde .44	2	38⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Manhind .56b	n8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
43⅛	33⅛	Manpowr .72	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
38⅛	31½	MfrsHan 1.56	91	32⅛	33	32	32	—⅛
33⅛	24⅛	MAPCO .90	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
43⅛	31	Marath 1.40	80	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1
38⅛	28½	Marcor .80	232	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
77	56⅛	Marcor pf A2	16	70	71	70	70⅛	+⅛
17	10⅛	Maremont	19	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
39½	32	Mar Mid 1.70	31	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	+⅛
52⅛	41⅛	MarionLb .32	44	52⅛	53½	52½	53⅛	+⅛
72⅛	21	Marlen .82g	82	66	66	65⅛	65⅛	—⅛
17½	10⅛	Marquit Cem	68	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
49⅛	28½	Marriott .95t	43	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
37⅛	27½	MarshFd 1.10	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	MartinM 1.10	40	21	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
48⅛	35½	MrytdCup .50	78	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	—⅛
60⅛	44⅛	Masco Cp .28	54	59⅛	61	59⅛	60⅛	+⅛
60⅛	51⅛	Masonite .72	80	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
13½	10	Massey Fer	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Mas Mut .43g	53	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
32⅛	25⅛	MayerOsc .56	x5	28⅛	K	⅛	V	⅛
29⅛	21⅛	MaysJW .50b	36	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Maytag 1.10a	11	37	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
30	21⅛	MCA Inc .60	12	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
31	18	McCrory 1.30	0	28	28	27⅛	28	
77⅛	63	McCroryspf 6	z150	67⅛	67⅛	66	66	—1
46⅛	31⅛	McDermott 1	311	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
60⅛	52	McDonalds	60	59½	59⅛	57	59⅛	—⅛
38⅛	21	McDonO .40b	143	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
43⅛	34⅛	McG Ed 1.40	19	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
24⅛	10	McgrawH .60	182	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
39⅛	30	Mc GH pf1.20	2	35	35	35	35	+⅛
11	5	McGreg Doo	12	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
166	115	McIntyr 1.40	x90	105	105	105	105	—⅛
23⅛	18g6	McKee .80	33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
62⅛	48	McLean .80a	75	63	65	62⅛	63⅛	+⅛
25⅛	17	McLVOUTH Stl	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
19⅛	14⅛	McNell .70	41	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	—⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Mead Corp 1	206	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
48	39	Mead pfB2.80	12	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
44⅛	34⅛	MedusaC 1.20	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
11	6⅛	MEI Cp	14	7⅛	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
58⅛	40½	Melv Sho .80	69	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+⅛
79½	37½	Memrex Cp	75	40	40	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
135⅛	70	MercanS 1.40	4	123	123	123	123	—1
110½	94⅛	Merck 2.20	87	101⅛	101⅛	101½	101⅛	+⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Meredith .70	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
58	38⅛	Mesa Pet .10	43	54	54	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
106½	73⅛	Mes ar pf2.20	2	101	101	101	101	—⅛
11	9⅛	MesabTr .41g	39	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
21	26	Mesta Mch 2	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
26⅛	15⅛	MGM	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Metrom d.58	102	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
58	49	Met E pf 3.90	z50	51	51	51	51	+⅛
70	54⅛	MGIC Inv .20	36	69⅛	70	68⅛	69	—⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Mich Gs Ut 1	12	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
17⅛	13½	Mich Tube 1	14	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛	—⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Microdot .23g	60	21⅛	22	21	21⅛	+⅛
20⅛	14½	MidConT .92	41	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
28⅛	23⅛	MidSUtil 1.02	108	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26	+⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Midld R 1.40	79	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
59⅛	43⅛	MilesLbs 1.20	27	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	
38	21	Mill Brad .60	18	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+⅛
123⅛	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	129	118	118⅛	117⅛	118⅛	+⅛
22⅛	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
123	100	MissnCp 2.40	z118	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	+⅛
53⅛	12	MissRivr .24t	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
75⅛	52	MoPac A 5	1	67	67	67	67	
30⅛	25⅛	MP Cem 1.60	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	MoPubS .80b	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
60	50⅛	MobilOil 2.60	363	58	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	

(Continued on Page 12)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 9, 1971

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4160	Abitibi	7¼	7	7	—⅛
1525	Agra Ind	9¼	9	9¼	—⅛
6960	Albta GT	44R	44	44¼	—⅛
3460	Argus pf C	9½	9¼	9½	
1575	All Sug	7⅝	7½	7½	
1202	Bk Nova S	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅛
5749	Bell Can	46½	46¼	46⅝	
600	B C Forest	20	19⅞	20	
6000	Block Bros	3.80	3.75	3.76	
1012	Bovis	2.00	1.90	2.00	+.10
910	Burns	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	
1165	Calg Pow	27½	27¼	27½	
600	Can Mall	23½	23	23	—½
5275	Can Pack	20¼	20½	20½	
10475	Can Perm Mtg	14½	14⅝	14½	—⅛
4030	Cdn Hydro	15½	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
4650	Cdn Im Bk	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
868817	Cdn Ind GVAS		⅛	11½	11⅝
150	Cdn Tire	39	39	39	+1
3210	Capital Div	.85	.83	.83	
1320	Chemcell	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
810	Colum Cel	4.25	2.90	3.90	—.35
2125	Cmwlth H Inns	1	11¾	11⅝	—⅛
4450	Con Build	1.45	1.40	1.40	+.05
7901	Consum Gas	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
282	Crush Int	19½	19½	19½	
16430	Cygnus A	6¼	5⅞	6	+⅛
4860	Cygnus B	6⅝	6g3	6⅝	+⅜
9741	Dom Fdrs	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	—⅛
5150	Dom Stores	12¾	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
695	duPont Can	17	16¾	17	+⅛
100	Emco	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛
8410	Falcon	101½	97	9 8½	—3g4
1950	Fed Grain	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
700	Fraser	16½	16½	16½	
955	Gen Dist Can	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
2410	Gl L Pap	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
50	Gl W Lifa	46	46	46	+⅜
880	Guar Trust	11½	11½	11⅛	—⅛
10077	Gulf Can	24	23¾	23⅞	+⅛
300	Hawk Sld	2.70	2.70	2.70	—.05
40	Huron & Erie	21½	21	2	
7700	IAC Ltd	18¾	18½	18⅝	+⅛
190	Indusmin	12	12	13	
200	Inglis	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
782	Inland Gas	13	12⅞	13	
1450	Int P Line	28⅛	28	28⅛	

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3561	Inv Grp A	1	8	0	
1995	Jockey Cl	4.95	4.90	4.90	—.10
5500	Kaiser Resour	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1075	Labatt J	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
38055	Lk Onl Cem	2.45	2.45	2.41	+.05
400	L Secord	10½	10½	10½	
1710	Loblaw A	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—⅛
275	Loblaw B	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1108	Loeb	3.95	2.65	3.95	+.05
2023	McM Bl	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅛
3055	Moore	37¾	37⅛	37½	—⅛
350	Morse Rob A	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
7350	Norand	35⅝	34⅞	35	
449	Hr Cll G	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8374	OSF Ind	⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7975	OV HAWA JA		11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
2500	Pembina A	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2031	Petrofina	24	23⅞	23⅞	
636	Rothmans	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1350	Scotts RVEST	⅛	⅛	14½	14
1350	Scotts RVES9	⅛	⅛	14½	14½
11104	Shell Can A	37¾	37¼	37¾	+⅛
3055	Moore	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	+⅛
350	Morse Rob A	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
7550	Norand	35⅝	34⅞	35	
449	Nr Cll G	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8374	OSF Ind	⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
7975	Oshawa la	11⅛	11½	11⅝	+½
2500	Pembina A	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2031	Petrofina	24	23⅞	23⅞	
636	Rothmans	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1350	Scotts RVEST	⅛	⅛	14⅛	14½
11104	Shell Can A	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	+⅝
200	SimpStr A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
32p	SKLATER Stl 2	11⅛	11½	11½	—
550	Std Brstg Ltd	12½	13⅛	12½	—⅛
3885	Steel Can	25⅝	25X	25¼	—⅛
250	Super Pe	44	44	44	
2143	TVEXACO Can	32⅛	32⅛	32½	
230	Thom Newspap	28½	28½	28½	—⅛
16391	Tar Dm Bk	5⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
1438	Trans Can	33⅛	33	33	—K ⅛
14255	Trans Mt	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	+½
1770	Ua CarbCan	18⅛	17⅛	10	+⅛
4495	Un Gas Can	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
c250	n O Can	47	47	47	
500	Versatile	4.50	4.50	4.50	—.10
600	Walnoco	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5925	Weston Intl	13½	13	13½	+⅛
500	W Cdn Sed	4.7p	4.65	4.70	
1748	Wstgh Can	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
2010	Weston	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
420	White Pass	13	12¾	13	+¼

Sales	MINES	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1100	A Rouyn	.45½	.45½	.45½	
300	Aunor	2.35	2.35	2.35	+.03
5u55	Beth Cop	17.12	16.87	17.12	+.37
2420	Bralor	1.90	1.85	1.87	+.02
950	Brenda	7.15	7.10	7.15	—.05
4483	Brun MS	5.95	5.85	5.90	—.10
2600	Camflo	3.00	2.95	2.00	
600	Can Tung	2.10	3.85	2.05	—.0
1105	Cassiar	23.00	22.75	22.75	—.25
5300	Chimalay	2.92	2.85	2.90	
3000	Coch Will	.32	.30	.32	+.04
2500	C Morris	2.04	2.01	2.05	+.01
1500	C Rambir	1.98	1.90	1.98	+.08
500	Conwst	9.75	975	9.75	+.10
1900	Copperf	1.33	1.32	1.32	+.01
3185	Crgml	9.05	8.95	9.05	+.05
365	Denis	25.00	25.00	25.00	+.12
1130	Dickens	1.10	1.10	1.m0	+.05
760	Disc Mns	1.05	1.00	1.05	+.06
1660	East Sull	3.15	3.05	2.15	+.15
119974	Giant Msc	5.85	5.30	5.40	—.20
500	Granisle	11.50	11.37	11.37	—.25
2962	Int Mogul	11.00	10.75	10.87	—.12
3000	Km Koie	.69	.67	.67	—.02
6330	Kerr Ad	8.25	8.10	0.25	+.05
30	Labrad	38.37	38.37	38.37	
3130	L Ouill	14.50	14.1w	14.50	.37s
245	La Luz	4.50	4.50	4.50	
66	LL Lac	1.90	1.90	1.90	
9027	Madeline	2.00	2.95	2.95	—.15
3500	Mattag	27.75	27.50	27.50	—.50
7000	New Imp	87	.85	.85	
3900	Opem	11.50	11.25	11.50	+.25
575	Orchan	2.95	2.90	2.95	+.05
200	Pamour	201	2.01	2.01	—04
1000	Patino	22.00	21.50	22.00	+.5
93	Pine Pt	29.75	29.62	29.62	—.12
1000	Rayrock	1.30	1.27	1.30	
8069	Sherritt	17.00	16.25	16.25	—.62
8675	teep R	2.23	2.20	2.21	—.02
1661	Sullivan	330	3.25	3.25	
3332	Teck A	6.55	6.20	6.30	—.15
3025	Tribag	.99	.98	.99	+.01
400	Un Keno	563	5.50	5.50	—.45
2587	Un Siscoe	2.75	2.75	2.75	+.05
9820	Upp Can	2.05	1.97	2.06	—.05
1600	W Mines	335	3.30	3.0	—.05
240	Willroy	1.03	1.03	103	+.03
22340	YK Bear	6.20	.80	5.	+.15

Sales	OILS & GAS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8195	Alminex	5.95	5.70	5.80	—.15
27490	B P Oil	7.20	7.10	7.15	+.05
13720	Cen Del	16.12	15.87	16.00	
5150	Chief Dev	7.15	7.00	7.00	+.05
11100	Clark C	2.45	2.27	2.45	+.03
2425	Gt Plain	36.25	36.00	36.00	—.25
3900	Hal Petro	2.30	2.20	3.20	
45042	Hum OG	10.00	9.75	9.80	—.10
5700	Permo	.66	.66	.66	—.02
3200	Petrol	1.39	1.31	1.33	—.03

Total sales 3,100,006 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1075	Algoma	13	12	13	
31	Asbestos	34½	34½	34½	—½
6128	Bank Monl	16	15⅝	15⅝	
1700	Bombardier	14⅛	14	14⅛	
135	Brinco	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100	CAE Ind	4.60	4.60	4.60	—.05
2160	Cdn Int Pow	20½	20¼	20⅛	—½
550	Con Bath	9¼	9¼	9¼	
900	Dom Text	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
334	Gaz Metra	6	6	6	—⅜
1085	Imasca	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
2300	Ivaco	15½	15¼	15⅝	
550	Molson A	19⅛	19	19⅛	—⅜
150	Molson B	19	19	19	
200	Mtl Trust	15¼	15¼	15¼	—¼
500	Phoenx Cn O	8.85	8.70	8.85	+X.¼?
⅜⅜?⅞	Power Cp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
2248	Price Ca	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
2423	Ryal Bank	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
300	Royal Trst	23	33	33	—⅛
4660	SIL Clum	2.10	1.85	1.85	—.15
873	Steinberg A	19	19	19	
1200	Velcro Ind	18½	18½	18½	
960	Zellers	8⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—½

Total sales 850,417 shares.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	125.6	126.9	128.0	112.5
Brussels	104.09	104.05	104.08	92.14
Frankfurt	128.52	138.15	158.16	113.43
London 30	336.2	285.0	398.8	308.3
London 500	174.54	273.17	174.54	132.58
Milan	49.58	50.19	60.09	58.14
Paris	102.1	101.6	105.8	89.2
Sydney	488.16	500.04	518.51	477.13
Tokyo Inl	200.30	198.85	200.83	146.05
Tokyo lol	2659.51	2638.74	2659.57	1981.74
Zorich	353.1	252.4	355.6	307.3

101 new; 101 old.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	89.88
Algembenk	242
Amrobank	39.30
A'damRubb	39.30
Fokker	41
Heineken	270
H.V.A.	68.50
Halland-Am	91.90
Hoogovens	77
I.O.S. Ltd.	30.65
I.P.I.	33⅛
K.L.M.	162
Philips new	46.20
Robeco	347.50
Rolinco	196.90
RoyalDutch	150.48
Unilever	119.50
Ver.Machina.	104

Brussels

Arbed	4,940
Ast.d.Mines	1,875
Cock-Ougree	1,410
Electrobel	5,540
Lambert	1,820
Pétrofina	4,200
Ph.Gevaert	1,970
Soc.Générale	13,800
Solvay	2,730
Un.Minière	1,935

Düsseldorf

AEG	168
Aug.Thyssen	78.10
BASF	139.90
Bayer	135
Commerzbk	243
Conl.Gumml.	121.50
Daimler-Benz	374.50
Demag	188
Deu'bank	310 lr
DresdeBank	268.40
Gels Bergw	98.20
Hoechster	162.30
Hoesch	68.80
Karstadt	380
Kaufhof	271
KHD	145.80
Lufthansa	79.90
Mannesmann	155.70
Metallgesel.	372
Rheinst.	84 50
RWE new	196
Siemens	212
Volkswagen	162.20
Veba	161.30

London

Anglo-AmCo.	3.33
Anglo-AmIn.	18.25
BarclayBank.	5.06
BeechamGr.	3.30
Bowater	1.45
BritAmTob.	3.??
Brit.Oxygen.	8.53¼
Brit.Petrole.	6.18
Brit.LevM.	0.39½
Chartered	2.50½
Courtaulds	1.08
Chrysler	0.25
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer Def.	2.10
Decca Rec.	1.92½
Distillers	1.74
Dunlop	1.45
ElMus.Ind.	1.55
FreeStGed.	5.84
GEC	1.33
Glaxo Gr.	3.71
Gl.Univ.S.	3.63
Guinness	1.45
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Hudson-Bay	9.25
ImpChem	2.88
105 Mgt new.	$2.50
Mar&Spen	4.26
MetalBox	3.60
Hichols	0.43
RandMines	1.52
Bank-Org	9.35
RoyalDutch	21.50
R.T.Z.	2.42
Shell	4.03
Tube Invest.	3.84
Union Corp.	1.96
Vickers	0.60
WarL3½	38.37½
West Dean	4.35
West Drief	0.90
West Hold	0.54
West Ml-	1.91
Woolworth	0.74½
ZCI	0.45

* Ex dividend.

Milan

Fiat	2,356
Finsider	400
Generali	52,110
Italsider	560
LaRinas	243
Montedis	650
Olivetti	2,34.
Pirelli	2,193
SniaVisco	2,285
Terni	120

Paris

AirLiquide	405
Béghin	165
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	47?
C.G.E.	476
C.S.F.	118
Citroën	98.50
CieBancaire	681
Créd.Comm.	168.90
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeer 103.	32.35
EssoStand	136 70
Fin.Par.BP	244.??
Fr.Pétroles	233
GerDan	478.80
IBM	1,680
ImpOil	150
IntNickCan	215 .0
Mach.Bull	93.05
Michelin	1,368
Mobil	344.90
OmniumPét.	271
PathéMarc	55
Péchiney	162
Peugeot	277
Radio Techn.	228.50
Rh.Poulenc	201.50
Rio Tinto	34.75
RoyalDutch	250.50
St.Gobain	141
Schneider	235
Shell	121.60
Simca	56.50
Soc.Générale	24.20
SuezCieFin	310
Thomson	126 90
Ugine-Kuhl	180.?0
Young3½%	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,460
B.Boveri	1,395
Ciba-Geigy	2,545
Cr.Suisse	3,500
Fischer	1,276
HoffRoche bi	184,000
Nestlé	3,230
Sandoz	4,275
Sté B.Suisse	3,585
Sulzer	3,360
U.B. Suisse	4,040

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 9, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	m40	5.51
Aberdn	2.22	2.43
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	760	8.32
Incom	4.46	4.89
Insur	10.80	11.84
Advisrs	5.67	6.20
Aetna F	10.54	11.52
Affiliatd	rm49	8.10
Afuture F	11.37	11.37
AllAm Sd	.85	.93
Allstate	11.73	12.61
Alpha	13.21	14.44
Amcap	6.60	7.21
Am Bus	3.33	3.61
Am Diver	11.22	12.26
Am Eqity	5.48	6.01
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.22	10.00
Incme	9.42	10.30
Invesl	0.92	0.75
Specl	9.48	
Stock	9.28	10.14
Am Grth	6.70	7.41
Am Inv	5.81	5.61
Am Mutl	9.40	10.27
AmN Gth	3.59	3.92
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.91	9.76
Grwth	12.04	12.19
Incma	8.25	9.04
Fd Inv	9.46	10.37
Venl	rhmhp	.44
Astron	4.97	5.43
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.97	6.49
Fnd B	8.03	8.73
Stock	6.14	6.71
Scien	4.89	5.32
Babson	9.69	9.69
Bayrk Fd	8.82	9.64
Bayrk Gr	5.90	6.45
Beacn Hil	10.99	10.99
Beacn In	14.82	14.82
Berg Ken	10.50	10.50
Berk Gth	6.62	7.23
Bondstk	6.71	7.33
Bostn Stk	8.62	9.42
Bost Fdn	11.53	12.61
Bost Fnd	8.31	9.08
Brwn Fd	4.04	4.42
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.47	16.95
Candn	19.70	21.57
Divid	3.78	4.15
NatW S	10.59	11.60
NY Vnl	17.82	19.51
Burnh Fd	12.48	13.40
Bus Mgt	7.91	8.67
CG Fund	10.54	11.39
Capam	8.08	8.85
Capit Gth	3.61	3.96
Capit Sh	6.60	7.32
Centry Sh	14.11	15.42
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.93	13.04
Com St	1.77	1.93
Grwth	5.99	6.55
Incom	7.67	8.38
Specl	2.04	2.23
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	8.25	9.02
Fund	18.58	11.56
Front	91.49	
Shrhld	11.99	13.10
Specl	10.61	11.60
Chemicl	19.11	20.89
Cm WDlv	6.13	6.70
Cm WDal	7.44	8.13
deVegh	78.75	78.75
Delaware Group:		
Decal	12.22	13.36
Delaw	13.60	14.86
Delta	8.28	9.03
Dlr Cap	6.98	7.65
Dodg Cox	15.70	15.78
Drexel	15.08	15.08
Dreyf Fd	12.85	14.08
Dreyf Lv	15.00	16.44
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.16	11.10
Grwth	13.98	15.28
Incom	6.25	6.83
Specl	9.94	10.86
Stock	14.29	15.62
Ebrstd	14.22	5.54
Egret Gt	13.40	16.59
Eltun Tr	19.85	
Emer Sec	6.64	7.26
Energy	13.64	13.64
Entprse	6.89	7.55
Equity	9.51	10.50
Equil Gth	9.60	0.52
Equit Pro	4.59	5.02
Fairfld	11.03	13.05
Farm Bu	18.57	10.57
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.38	13.53
Contfd	9.53	10.42
Dsny	7.43	
Essex	14.62	15.98
Evrst	12.45	14.70
Fidel	16.46	17.99
Puritn	10.47	11.44
Salem	5.76	6.30
Trend	25.20	27.54
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.50	4.92
Indust	3.97	4.34
Incam	5.96	6.52
Vent	4.37	4.79
Colonial:		
Equty	4.44	4.85
Fund	11.26	12.31
Grwth	6.73	7.36
Incom	9.69	10.59
Vent	5.49	6.00
Calu Grth	14.51	14.51
ComS Bd	5.34	5.84
Cwith AB	1.41	1.53
Cwith Ic	1.74	1.88
Comp As	0.37	9.17
Comp Cp	7.12	7.80
Comp Bd	unevail	
Comp Fd	10.98	11.17
Comstk	4.53	4.95
Concord	12.60	12.60
Cona Inv	11.87	12.12
Constel G	6.68	7.30
Conl Mut	8.85	8.85
Cont Gth	10.64	10.75
Corp Ldr	15.82	17.33
Ctry Cap	14.34	15.50
FstFd Va	12.08	13.20
Fst Investors:		
Disco	8.07	8.84
Grwh	10.31	11.19
Stock	9.65	10.58
Fst Mult	9.80	10.05
Fst Hal	7.83	0.56
Fst Sierr	6.18	6.76
Flet Cap	6.43	
Flet Fnd	5.60	
Fnd Gth	4.90	5.35
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.88	18.45
Incom	12.76	15.04
Mutal	8.88	9.70
Specl	1w.43	13.50
Foursq	10.95	11.97
Franklin Group:		
OHTC	9.10	9.97
Grwth	6.74	7.39
Utila	6.26	6.86
Incom	2.14	2.35
U0 Gov	10.31	11.30
FdF Dep	18.93	18.93
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.81	10.94
Impac	8.67	9.48
Ind gird	13.57	14.83
Pilot	7.91	8.64
Fnd Am	9.07	9.94
Galowy	10.15	10.97
Gen Sec	10.10	10.10
Gibraltr	7.38	7.45
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.74	9.56
Balan	8.99	9.83
Com St	13.23	14.46
GrthFd A	8.7r	9.55
Grth Ind	22.27	22.27
Guard M	26.81	26.85
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.81	5.26
Grwth	8.10	8.86
Harbor	8.54	9.33
H&C Fd	13.98	13.98
H&C Lev	11.40	11.40
Hedb or	8.71	8.71
Hedge	12.75	13.97
Herlige	2.49	2.73
Hor Man	17.06	17.77
ICM Finl	8.00	8.77
ISI ggroup:		
Grwth	4.19	4.58
Incom	4.21	4.60
Trus sh	12.44	13.60
Ttrus un	3.35	
Imp. Cap	10.27	11.22
Mutl	18.12	10.99
Prog	4.60	5.10
Select	9.17	9.85
Stock	20.03	21.77
Var Py	7.92	8.61
Inv Resh	unevail	
Istel	22.78	23.46
Ivy	8.41	0.41
J Hanck	8.24	8.96
Johnstn	24.21	24.21
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.48	12.58
Cus B1	18.64	19.50
Cus B2	19.37	21.22
Cus B4	8.43	9.24
Cus K1	7.92	8.60
Cus K2	5.84	6.40
Cus S1	20.16	22.10
Cus S2	10.98	12.04
Cus S3	8.71	9.55
Cus S4	5.32	5.83
Polar	4.37	4.78
Knickb	7.64	8.38
Knick Gl	10.47	11.46
Lenox Fd	6.99	7.64
Lex Grth	10.78	11.70
Lex Rsh	17.12	18.71
Liberty Fd	6.67	7.29
Life Stk	6.20	6.78
Life Inv	8.36	9.14
Linc Hat	11.50	12.56
Ling	5.01	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.87	21.87
Capit	12.04	12.84
Mut	14.93	14.93
Lord Abt	10.70	
Luth Bro	12.37	13.52
Magna In	8.83	9.65
Manhtn	5.31	5.80
Mkt Gth	c6.81	6.81
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.48	9.27
Indep	6.98	7.45
Mass	11.50	12.60
Mass Financl:		
MIT	14.50	15.85
MIG	12.37	14.61
MID	15.19	16.60
Mates	4.41	4.41
Mathers	14.15	14.15
Mid AM	5.92	6.47
Moody	13.17	13.17
Moody's	12.81	12.81
MIF Fd	8.88	9.60
MIF Gth	5.82	6.29
MuUS Gv	10.17	x0.28
M DmaG	6.01	7.04
M Omahl	10.69	1.62
Mut Shrs	16.46	6.46
Mut Trst	2.80	2.00
NEA Mut	10.53	18.74
Hat Ind	11.50	11.50
Hat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.01	12.03
Bond	4.95	5.41
Divid	4.32	4.72
Grwth	9.60	10.58
Pf Stk	c7.21	7.99
Incom	5.44	5.91
Stock	0.21	8.97
Hal Grth	9.91	10.77
Neuw Cat	7.17	7.84
Neuw Fd	11.84	12.97
New Wld	13.34	14.50
Newton	15.72	17.17
Nich Strg	17.90	17.90
Noreast	15.10	15.10
Omega	7.33	7.45
100 Fund	14.79	16.16
101 Fund	9.59	10.48
One LmS	18.34	16.34
ONeill	12.40	12.40
Oppenh	0.82	9.64
Opp AIM	13.32	14.56
DTC Sec	10.79	11.73
Pace Fnd	9.73	10.63
Paul Rvr	8.73	c9.54
Penn Sq	8.22	8.22
Pa Mut	4.97	4.97
Phila	15.68	17.18
Pilgrim	10.30	1.26
Pine St	11.50	11.50
Pion Ent	0.29	9.06
Pion Fnd	12m12	13.25
Plan Inv	11.51	2.59
Pligrth s	13.70	14.97
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.36	28.36
H Era	10.55	10.55
N Horiz	21.06	21.06
Pra Fund	11.17	11.17
Pra Portf	unevail	
Prog Fd	6.11	6.68
Provid	4.94	5.43
Imp Gth	8.30	9.07
IncF Am	14.29	15.62
IncF Bos	7.10	7.78
Industry	5.27	5.70
IHTGN	9.9	10.74
ICA	12.89	15.18
Inv Guld	unavail	
Inves Bos	12.38	13.53
Investors Group:		
Pru SIP	11.06	12.08
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.88	9.70
Georg	15.12	16.54
Grwth	10.97	11.99
Incom	8.26	9.03
Invesl	8.70	9m51
Vista	9.45	x0.36
Voyag	8.18	8.94
Revere	11.0	12.02
Rinfret	15.61	15.88
Sagitars	3.56	3.89
Schustr	16.80	18.39
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.27	14.52
Specl	35.39	35.39
Balan	15.94	15.94
Cem St	10.80	10.80
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.91	4.28
Invesl	8.29	9.08
Ultra	8.48	9.51
Selfd Am	10.20	11.15
Sel SpecS	17.13	18.73
Sent Gth	9.10	9.89
Sentry F	14.79	15.08
Sham Fd	13.49	13.49
Shear Ap	32.65	35.68
Shear Inv	11.65	12.73
Sherm O	16.41	16.41
Side Fd	10.28	11.38
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.15	11.09
Invest	11.76	12.85
Trust	9.23	10.09
Smith B	10.97	10.97
Ow Invs	9.38	10.14
Swln Gl	7.61	0.23
Sover Inv	13.69	14.99
Spectra	7.54	8.26
StFrm Gl	4.82	4.82
State St	49.32	49m57
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.13	4.52
Asso F	1.32	1.45
Fiduc	7.35	8.05
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.07	21.07
Cap D	10.18	10.18
Stock	14.97	14.97
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.76	8.50
Sumit	11.39	12.48
Tech	8.02	8.74
Sync Gth	10.30	11.26
TMR App	14.18	15.50
Teacher	10.92	17.38
Technicl	3.43	3.86
Temp Gt	24.33	26.77
Towr Cap	6.06	6.62
Trns Cap	0.02	8.72
Trev Eq	10.92	11.93
Tudr Hed	13.32	14.56
TwnC Gt	3.09	3.39
TwnC Inc	4.10	4.49
Unif Mut	11.10	12.13
Unifund	11.08	12.11
Broad	14.96	16.35
Nat Inv	8.51	9.30
U Cap	11.29	12.34
Whtet	13.51	14.77
United Funds:		
Accm	7.79	8.54
Con Gr	14.02	15.36
Con Inc	11.57	12.70
Incom	14.39	15.77
Scien	8.20	8.99
Vang	10.13	11.10
U Fd Can	7.95	8.69
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.15	7.84
Incom	5.36	5.87
Spl Sit	5.89	6.45
Vnces spl	9.65	10.55
Vandrbl	7.18	7.85
Vangd	4.91	5.37
Vanig TN	10.71	11.70
Var In P	5.00	5.43
Viking	6.77	7.36
Wall St G	8.95	9.78
Wash M	13.01	14.22
Wellington Group:		
Expir	21.44	22.81
Ivest	16.89	18.46
Morg	11.56	12.63
Techv	8.50	
Trust	12.40	13.55
Wellsl	12.47	13. 3
Wellin	11.78	12.87
Windr	10.12	11.06
West Ind	6.39	6.96
Wincp Fd	6.65	6.17
Winfield	4.80	5.25
Wisc Fd	6.83	7.47
Worth	3.10	3.10
Zeigler	10.58	11.56

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 10-11, 1971

Dollar Drops to Floor Level in Paris as Bank Intervenes

By Jack Ahoaf

PARIS, July 9 (AP-DJ).—The dollar dropped to the floor level here today for the second time this week amid reports that the Bank of France has bought over $200 million in the past three days.

Private bankers said the bulk of these purchases came on Wednesday, when the dollar was at the mandatory intervention level of 5.5125 francs. This compares with an official parity of 5.55419 francs, and intervention levels of 5.5125-5.5960 francs.

(In a late development, the Bank of France today announced that the minimum reserve requirements of commercial banks will be raised by 1 percent effective July 21. The increase applies both to bank deposits and to loans outstanding. The Bank of France explained that the growth of liquidity and credit continued to develop at a rate exceeding the normal requirements of the French economy. The previous minimum reserve requirement on deposits was 9.25 percent.

The Bank of France reportedly was again supporting the dollar today. The extent of the support was not known.

Private banking sources and foreign-exchange dealers said there currently is an unusual flow of dollars into France, coming mostly from West Germany.

Speculators are said to be converting their dollars into francs on expectation that France will sooner or later have to rally to the German view for the flotation of currencies of the European Economic Community.

One of the results of such a move, speculators reportedly believe, would be a revaluation upward of the French franc. Last week, Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing dismissed revaluation reports as "monetary fantasy."

Fears of Inflation

However, French analysts feel that if the inflow of hot money continues and accelerates, the French monetary authorities will have to act. It is generally conceded that large capital inflows will greatly swell already abundant liquidity and push French prices still higher.

Some French financial commentators already say that a revaluation of the franc as a means of cooling off inflationary pressures would be less unpopular than a widespread stabilization plan.

While official sources declined to comment, private bankers continued to dismiss the possibility of revaluation of the franc.

"It would be the first time in France's modern history," one commented.

Financial observers point out that capital inflow was continuing despite the fact that the Bank of France's intervention rate on the open market has lowered to 5 5/8 since Wednesday. The rate had been 5 7/8.

Repaying IMF Loan

Observers expect the Bank of France to repay in advance the remainder of loans contracted with the International Monetary Fund shortly after the franc was devalued in August, 1969.

France still owes the IMF $234 million out of a total of $985 million borrowed.

In the week ended July 1, prior to the unusual inflow of capital, reserves of the Bank of France increased by about $40 million, compared with only about $6 million a week earlier.

(In Frankfurt, dealers on the foreign-currency market said they doubt that West Germany is the source for the present large inflow of dollars to the French currency market. They are agreed that it is theoretically possible, but add that no unusual outflow of dollars to Paris from Frankfurt had been noted in the past few days.

(Opinions differed in currency departments of large banks whether there are at present enough dollars available to the market here at the right price to permit such a movement. But it is felt that a revaluation of the French franc without support from countries other than West Germany would be "hardly conceivable.")

$3.3 Billion Left Germany in Five Weeks

PARIS, July 9 (AP-DJ).—The net flow of capital from West Germany in the period June 2 through July 8 amounted to $3.3 billion, Bundesbank director Otmar Emminger said today.

The net outflow during the same period was about $2 billion, he said.

Mr. Emminger was talking to reporters at the end of the two-day meeting of working party No. 3 of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The working party is the OECD's top panel on monetary policy.

Mr. Emminger said there were "lively discussions" at the Paris meeting on possible measures to deal with the abundance of short-term capital movements and to prevent them from disrupting national economies.

The consensus among delegates was that the countries involved should have "standby instruments" at their disposal to be used at short notice, he said.

No Single Solution

One preliminary conclusion was that there is no single solution to the problem of capital movements, but that there should be a combination of instruments. "Flexibility is not a panacea, but might be useful combined with other measures," he said.

Delegates also agreed that there was no need to introduce common solution because of the differences in conditions and principles of member countries, provided they pay due regard to possible repercussions on the rest of the world," he said.

Mr. Emminger said he noted "quite a reversal" of the trend in the U.S. official settlement account so far in June. He did not elaborate.

The OECD meeting, which discussed balance-of-payments adjustments, reviewed also the "large inflow of capital" to Japan in May and June. Mr. Emminger said, capital inflow to Japan amounted to $1.5 billion, $1 billion of which came in the first week of June.

A large part of this inflow was due to genuine balance-of-payments operations as well as to leads and lags. It was quite easily absorbed by the Japanese monetary system and didn't create any problems," he said.

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Neuwirth International Fund ranked highest in 1970 out of over 760 worldwide equity funds surveyed,"

reports Fund Guide International

N.A.V.

Dealer Inquiries Invited

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Trucks to Cost More

Chrysler Corp. has tentative plans to increase prices more than 5 percent on 1972 model trucks. It is the first such action by any of Detroit's major auto makers on 1972 models. A year ago a similar increase in tentative truck prices was the first in a series of vehicle price increases that developed into the largest since the late 1950s. This year, Detroit officials have said less publicly about cost pressures and the need for price increases than in other recent years. But auto analysts have received indications that Detroit again is contemplating additional increases to widen shrinking profit margins.

Citroën Hispania-SEAT Talks

Exploratory talks between Citroen Hispania and Soc. Espanola de Automoviles de Turismo (SEAT) on possible cooperation have been under way for sometime, Madrid sources report. Although a decision has not yet been reached, the sources said, the two firms are studying the possibility of streamlining some processes to allow greater output at reduced cost. If an agreement is reached, the companies would remain independent, the sources said. Citroen Hispania is a subsidiary of Citroen France. SEAT makes autos under license from Fiat.

Gulf Oil Joint Canadian Venture

Gulf Oil of Canada and its parent, Gulf Oil Corp., are planning a five-year joint exploration program in the Arctic and off eastern Canada. Gulf Oil will contribute $20 million to the venture, and Gulf Oil Canada will contribute a 50 percent interest in about 5.1 million net acres it holds in the Arctic and off the east coast of Canada. Gulf Oil Canada will be the operator of all exploration and production activities covered by the project. Completion of the agreement is contingent upon receipt of certain satisfactory tax rulings, it was stated.

Boeing Co.'s New Long-Range Jet.
Boeing is planning a new long-range commercial jet, called the 767, which may approach the speed of sound and fly more than 100 miles an hour faster than the 707. The plane has a sleek, highly swept wing of new design and a narrow-waisted body.

Nickel Strike in Rhodesia Reported

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment's nickel-copper strike at Shangani in Rhodesia is bigger than the Poseidon find in Australia, the Rand Daily Mail reports. The JCI Shangani mine will make an initial milling rate of 720,000 tons a year against 700,000 tons at the Poseidon mine. The announcement of the find at Shangani was made in the face of United Nations trade sanctions against Rhodesia. JCI is hoping a settlement between Rhodesia and Britain on the constitutional issue will be reached.

Watney Bids for Truman Hanbury

Watney Mann Ltd., one of Britain's major brewery firms, made a bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co., another well-known brewing firm. Truman has already received an offer from Grand Metropolitan Hotels Ltd., a hotel, real estate and investment group, worth about $32 million. The offer from Watney is 25 pence in ordinary Watney shares plus 50 pence in 7 percent unsecured loan stock for each 50 pence of Truman ordinary shares.

Major U.S. Banks Report Sharply Lower Earnings

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Several major New York banking concerns are reporting sharply lower second-quarter earnings, more than offsetting gains of the first quarter.

The declines in net operating earnings included 15.4 percent for Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and 21.6 percent for Bankers Trust New York Corp.

Analysts had been expecting sluggish bank earnings because of sharply rising interest rates in the money market that greatly increased the banks' cost of lendable funds. The latest figures showed the pressure on earnings was intensified by increases in mandatory provisions for possible loan losses.

Manufacturers Hanover, whose sole subsidiary is Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., reported operating net income (before results of securities transactions) of $18.8 million, or 67 cents a share, in the second quarter, down from $22.3 million, or 80 cents a share, a year earlier. The per-share figures reflect a two-for-one stock split effective last April 19.

Net income after results of securities transactions fell 5.2 percent to $19.2 million, or 69 cents a share, from $20.3 million, or 72 cents a share, in the 1970 period.

Bankers Trust New York Corp., a multibank holding company whose subsidiaries include Bankers Trust Co., indicated its second quarter operating net income dropped to $10.7 million from $13.8 million a year earlier. Indicated net income fell 21.9 percent to $10.7 million from $13.7 million.

William H. Moore, chairman of Bankers Trust, cited the increase in short-term money market rates and also noted that earnings were adversely affected by loan losses.

Banks generally have been hard hit by loan losses because of economic casualties last year, and this year, such as Penn Central Transportation Co.

Bank of Calif.

First Half	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	a-3.15	a-3.65
Per Share	a-1.17	a-0.91
Profits (millions)	b-8.61	
Per Share	b-1.24	b-0.73

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Cleveland Trust

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	a-6.07	a-7.37
Per Share	a-2.02	a-2.46
Profits (millions)	b-6.54	b-6.86
Per Share	b-2.18	b-2.29
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a-12.38	a-14.74
Per Share	a- 4.12	a- 4.91
Profits (millions)	b-14.64	b-11.91
Per Share	b- 4.88	b- 3.97

*Restated.
a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Crocker National

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	a-9.51	a-7.63
Per Share	a-0.82	a-0.73
Profits (millions)	b-8.4	b-7.63
Per Share	b-0.80	b-0.73
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a-17.11	a-14.49
Per Share	a- 1.64	a- 1.39
Profits (millions)	b-18.43	b-14.49
Per Share	b- 1.76	b- 1.39

Nat'l Bank of Detroit

First Half	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	a-17.27	a-18.93
Per Share	a- 2.39	a- 3.15
Profits (millions)	b-18.07	b-16.88
Per Share	b- 3.01	b- 2.81

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

National City, Cleveland

First Half	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	a-10.47	a- 9.99
Per Share	a- 2.81	a- 2.79
Profits (millions)	b-11.36	b- 9.18
Per Share	b- 3.15	b- 2.56

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Other Reports

Owens-Corning Fiberglas

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	135.7	120.9
Profits (millions)	6.69	5.42
Per Share	0.46	0.37
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	262.7	237.2
Profits (millions)	10.07	10.76

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Wilbur H. Gantz

Wilbur H. Gantz, former assistant area manager-Europe for Travenol Laboratories International, has been appointed managing director-Europe. He will remain in Brussels at the U.S. company's European headquarters.

* * *

Peter von Muehlen has been named vice-president-Europe of the U.S. brokerage firm of Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes. Mr. von Muehlen joined the firm in 1969 as manager of the Geneva office. He lives in France.

* * *

Fabian Kalau vom Hofe has been named vice-president and general manager of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Paris offices, the bank announced. He succeeds Georges Boyer, whose appointment as chairman of the bank's policy committee was announced simultaneously.

* * *

Young & Rubicam-France, subsidiary of the American advertising firm, has named Jean-Claude Boulet to the post of president. Mr. Boulet, who is 29, joined the firm at the end of 1967.

Signal Cos. Plans Oxy Shares Sale

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Signal Cos. plans to divest itself of its entire stock interest in Occidental Petroleum Corp. through a secondary public offering of 1,553,277 common shares, officials said today.

The shares have a market value of about $28.3 million, based on yesterday's closing price of $18.25 for Oxy common in New York Stock Exchange trading. The stock fell 37 1/2 cents a share in the session on volume of 49,900 shares.

Occidental will not receive any of the sale proceeds. Signal acquired the Oxy stock three years ago as partial payment for selling a European refinery and other properties to the petroleum concern.

Signal, a diversified manufacturer of aerospace components, heavy trucks, buses and petroleum products, will use proceeds to augment working capital and to repay short-term debt. Occidental recently had 53.4 million shares outstanding.

Nixon Feels Economy Is Strengthening

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 9 (Reuters).—President Nixon still feels that the economy is gaining strength and developing momentum despite the administration's abandonment of a target of $1.065 billion gross national product for 1971, a White House spokesman said today.

Deputy press secretary Gerald Warren made this statement when asked to comment on testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee yesterday by Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. McCracken announced abandonment of the GNP goal and conceded that administration hopes for a rapid slowdown in the pace of inflation and unemployment are now unattainable.

Mr. Warren, however said: "I don't think it's accurate to say the President has given up. He is following policies designed to reach dual goals—halting inflation and improving the economy.

"Our policies are designed to lead us to a healthy economy by doing things which will not reactivate inflation ... We feel the economy is strong and developing momentum."

McCracken Report

Mr. McCracken told Congress that the federal budget for the new fiscal year just begun was already $7 billion more stimulative for the economy, in more spending and less revenues, than was planned in January.

Mr. McCracken said it would be "highly irresponsible" for the government to add still more stimulus in an effort to make up the GNP shortfall in the second half of the year.

A statement by the council to the Joint Economic Committee also rejected, in almost scornful terms, any effort at a broad "incomes policy," such as a wage-price review board, aimed at voluntary control of private price and wage decisions. Such an approach, with much support in Congress, has been advocated by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. McCracken gave the first official re-estimate of the condition of the budget in light of congressional actions and other events. He said it was "already much more expansive than the budget that was submitted in January." Without giving details, he cited the following developments:

- Congressional action, presumably the postponement of an increase in Social Security taxes, has reduced revenues by "almost $2 billion."
- Action on the spending side of the budget has already added $3 billion to estimated fiscal year 1972 outlays, with most actions on appropriations and other bills affecting spending still not completed.
- The budget "uncontrollables"—welfare, farm subsidies, veterans' benefits and Medicaid—will "apparently" run nearly $2 billion higher in outlays than had been estimated.

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Price Index In U.S. Rose 0.4% in June

Tenth of a Percent Over May Increase

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters).—The seasonally adjusted wholesale price index rose 0.4 percent in June after climbing 0.3 percent in May, the Labor Department reported today.

The raw index advanced 0.4 percent to 114.3 percent of its 1967 base—the same rate of increase as in May.

The seasonally adjusted industrial commodities index moved up 0.3 percent in June after rising 0.4 percent the previous month.

Price advances in this category were widely scattered and no commodity group exerted dominating influence. Most important price gains in the sector occurred in textiles.

Machinery equipment price rises slowed against the previous month's advance. Farm products and processed foods and feeds prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent at the wholesale level to reverse the previous month's 0.2 percent decline.

The wholesale price level for consumer finished goods edged up one-tenth of a percent on the seasonally adjusted basis after adding 0.4 percent in May. On the crude basis, this index increased 0.4 percent against a 0.6 percent May rise.

The seasonally adjusted rate for consumer goods, excluding food, showed no change in June after climbing 0.4 percent in May.

During the half-year from December, 1970, to June, 1971, the all-commodities wholesale price index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.9 percent compared with a 2.2 percent rate of advance in the second half of 1970.

In the same period, the adjusted industrial commodities index advanced at a 4.1 percent rate against a 3.4 percent rate of annual increase in the previous half.

Retail Chains Gain

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Major retail chain stores, for the fourth consecutive month, registered strong sales gains in June, buttressing evidence that consumers have begun spending more.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retailer, reported that sales for the five weeks ended July 3 were 11.8 percent higher than a year ago. The increase brought the year-to-year gain for the 22 weeks ended July 3 to 7.3 percent. Sears said the percentage increase for June was the largest since May, 1969, and reflected strength in all sections except the Pacific Coast.

J.C. Penney Co., the second-largest U.S. merchandising chain, posted a 13.4 percent increase for the five-week period ended July 3. The performance was the best since last November, except for a 14.7 percent rise in April sales. The June increase put Penney's sales gain for the 22 weeks of the current year 11 percent ahead of year-earlier results.

June sales for S.S. Kresge Co., the fast-expanding mass merchandiser, rose 25.4 percent, boosting the year-to-year sales gain for the 22 weeks to 22.3 percent.

Production at Ekofisk Resumes After Delay

STAVANGER, Norway, July 9 (Reuters).—Test production of oil was resumed today at the Phillips Petroleum group's Ekofisk well in the North Sea after a break of almost a month because of technical difficulties.

Test production began June 14 but had to be halted within a few hours because of a leakage of oil caused by valve faults.

In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

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23, Place Vendome
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AT&T Leads in Volume As N.Y. Prices Gain

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—Strength in American Telephone was a market feature today as stock prices edged ahead to round out a week of modest but steady gains.

AT & T, ringing the bell as the day's volume leader, gained 1 to 46 6 8, its best price of the session. Yesterday, the nation's most widely-owned stock traded at times only 1 1 4 above this year's low price of 44.

Wall Street analysts attributed today's surge in AT & T to the fact that rights in the current financing expire next Monday. It takes 20 rights plus $50 to buy one share of the new convertible preferred in what adds up to a $1.375 billion offering.

The recent weakness in telephone's common stock, brokers noted, reflected some switching of commitments into the new preferred with its higher yield.

The Dow Jones industrial average, still chewing through the 900-910 area of heavy technical resistance on the charts, rose 0.91 to 901.80. It was slightly higher throughout the session.

Greyhound, continuing to run high on the active roster, climbed 5 8 to close at 23 3/4—its highest price of the year. The stock has benefited this week from analyst recommendations and expectations of improved earnings.

International Nickel, the biggest loser among the 15 most active issues, tumbled 1 3 8 to 34 7 8. A recent depressant has been the delay in the proposed start of the company's huge nickel-mining project in New Caledonia.

In typical fashion for a pre-weekend summer session, volume slackened to 12.54 million shares from yesterday's 13.92 million.

Itek dropped 3 1/8 to 45 5 8 after reporting a decline in second-quarter earnings. Burroughs fell 4 1/4 to 123 1/2.

Glamour stocks showing gains included Comsat, up 2 to 74 3/4, and IBM up 4 3 4 to 318. This year's low for IBM stands at 303.

Amex Gains

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in moderate trading with the exchange index ahead 0.08 at 25.83.

Asamera Oil, the most-actively traded issue, gained 1 3/8 to 23 3/8. The company reported higher fiscal 1971 earnings recently and has Canadian oil interests.

Ford Considers Importing Small Japanese Trucks

DETROIT, July 9 (NYT).—The Ford Motor Co. has confirmed that it is considering importing small Japanese-made trucks for sale in the United States.

If Ford does import the trucks, it means the company is canceling its own plans to build a similar small truck.

A Japanese newspaper reported that, starting this fall, Ford was planning to import 180,000 trucks weighing one ton each and with a 1,500-cc engine.

Such a truck is smaller than anything Ford builds in the United States, but large numbers are being imported and sold by Nissan, the Japanese car producer.

M. S. McLaughlin, president of Ford Marketing Corp., said yesterday: "We are studying possible plans with Toyo Kogyo concerning importing of Japanese-made trucks to the United States, but no final decision has been reached." Ford is also attempting to buy a minority interest in that Japanese company.

Last year the two major Japanese car makers sold 62,000 trucks in the United States and this year's total may approach 100,000. A small Japanese Nissan truck sells for about $2,100. The bigger American pickups are more sleekly styled, much as passenger cars, but they also cost $1,000 more

Italy 'Clarifies' Decree on Shoes

ROME, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Italy has not placed mandatory limits on shoe exports to the United States but has advised shoe exporters to limit their sales, a Foreign Trade Ministry spokesman said today. He said no decision had been taken concerning textile exports.

He noted there had been considerable confusion about a decree issued by the ministry last weekend concerning shoe exports, and that the force of the decree was less than had been reported in the Italian and foreign press.

The decree stipulated only that exporters must report foreign shoe sales, just as the U.S. Commerce Department has begun monitoring imports. No limit on theses foreign sales was set.

However, the ministry spokesman said that in separate talks with shoe manufacturers, it recommended that shoe exports be limited to 5 percent above last year's total. A few manufacturers have said they will not abide by a limit.

Government sources said there was a legal question whether under Italian law or EEC regulations the ministry could decree and enforce a limit.

The EEC has said that it probably will not approve any mandatory limit by Italy.

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J. P. Morgan Names Successor to Chairman

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters).—J.P. Morgan & Co. said today Ellmore C. Patterson will become chairman and chief executive officer of J.P. Morgan and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, effective Aug. 1, replacing John M. Meyer jr. who will retire.

Mr. Patterson is currently president of the holding company and the bank and will be succeeded to that post by Walter H. Page, now vice-chairman of the board.

Mr. Page will be succeeded by Dewitt Peterkin jr. currently executive vice-president of the bank.

AUCTION

O. J. STANTON & COMPANY, INC.
August 6,
Friday, 10 a.m.
Greenwood, Mississippi

CRAWLER TRACTORS
2 - CAT D7G's, Model 46A, 1969
3 - CAT D8H's, Model 46A, 1964
CAT D8H, Model 35A, 1958
2 - CAT D7E's, Model 48A, 1967
2 - CAT D6C's, Model 10K, 1969
CAT D6C, Model 10K, 1967
2 - CAT D6C's, Model 76A, 1965
CAT D6C, Model 76A, 1964
CAT D6B, Model 44A, 1963
CAT D4D, Model 83J, 1969
CAT D4C, Model 40A, 1963
CAT D4, Model 78A, 1965
JOHN DEERE JD450, 1969

MOTOR SCRAPERS
6 - CAT 631B's, Model 13G, 1969

PULL SCRAPERS
2 - CAT 435F's, 14-18CY, 1960
CAT 463, 18-26 CY, 1958

MOTOR GRADERS
3 - CAT 12F's, Model 13K, 1969
2 - CAT 12E's, Model 99E, 1964
CAT 12, Model 70D, 1959
2 - CAT 12's, Model 70D, 1958
CAT 14D, Model 96F, 1961

RUBBER TIRED LOADERS
CAT 950, Model 90A, 1967
CAT 922A, Model 59A
MICHIGAN 275, Series 111, 1966
JOHN DEERE JD-330, 1966
JOHN DEERE JD-350A, 1969
IHC 460, 1967

DIESEL WHEEL TRACTORS
5 - IHC 1350D's

TRUCK TRACTORS w/BOTTOM DUMP TRAILERS
9 - 1967 KENWORTH L-924 Tandem Trucks
9 - 1967 CLEMENTS 35208 Tandem 20 CY Bottom Dumps

PICKUP TRUCKS
6 - 1969 IHC C1100
1969 IHC V8 Scout
1968 IHC 1300C
2 - 1967 IHC B1100
2 - 1966 IHC D1100
2 - 1965 IHC D1100
2 - 1964 IHC C1100
1963 IHC C1100

AUTOMOBILES
4 - 1969 BUICK's
3 - 1969 CHEVROLET's
1967 CHEVROLET
1965 CHEVROLET
1966 BUICK
1965 BUICK
All 1969 Models Equipped w/Radio, Heater, Power & Air

2 - SIDEBOOM TRACTORS • 2 - MOTOR CRANES • BELT LOADER • READY MIX PLANT • 9 - ROLLERS • 34 - TRUCKS • 5 - CONCRETE MIXERS • 2 - AIR COMPRESSORS • 4 - WELDING UNITS • 14 - TRAILERS • SCHOOL BUS • 4 - FIELD LABS & OFFICES • RADIO EQPT. • 4 - BARGES • BOILER • FORMS • 7 - SCALES • 5 - LIGHT PLANTS • 15 - PUMPS • MISC. EQPT.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 9, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.20
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF34.97
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.94
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.24
(w) Amitalia Fund	$9.21
(w) Ampro Fund	$12.88
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss. pr	$29.71
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$11.88
(w) Aries Fund N.V	$38.51+
(w) Asca Corporation	DM20.75
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence87.1
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust	$11.04
(w) Austral Trust S.A	$1.85
(w) Austri's Selection Fd	$7.25
(w) Browninvest	$23.82
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll Fd.	$0.81+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V.	$10.11
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$14.65
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	Can.$4.72
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap. Growth Fd.	$4.55
— (d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est Fd.	$11.38
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr	Bah.$8.36
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.72
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.33
(d) Caribica N.V "C" Sh.	$110.55
(d) Caribiro/warrant "B".	$10.15
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,090.50
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs	$9.55
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.93
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V	$8.73
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF102.75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF104.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF155.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF161.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF247.56
(i) Crosby Fund S.A	$9.34
(w) O.G.C	$55.11
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.14
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.22
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$12.76
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.56
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A	$8.74
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$8.87
(d) Eurunion	$37.88
(d) Exec Fund Canada	$8.32
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$5.60
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.10
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$11.92
(d) Fiducem	BF1.874
(d) Finance Onion	$10.82
(w) First Fund	$11.55
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) Americas Trust	$8.14
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr.Fd	$10.02
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$9.72
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$24.35
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$58.45
(w) Fleming Fund B.A.	$78.71
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	Yen5,151
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$13.38+
(d) Fonditalia	$10.28
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr	SF2.540
(w) Foreign Exchange Fd	$9.86
(w) Forest Growth Fd. B.A.	$809.63
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$798.81
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF140.94
(w) Fortuna Fund	$3.31
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.79
(w) Frontier Trust	$10.03
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($OS)	$3.73
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.94
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$1.84
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$12.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$11.33
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (i) OSIP Real Estate	$7.83**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.16**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$5.93
(r) Growth International	$9.20
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.71
(w) Hacibro Overseas Fd	$8.36
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$9.849
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.894
(i) H.D.I.T. Hobet	$24.71
(d) ICOFUND	$8.75
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.84
— (d) Realstock	$10.66
— (d) Fund of New York	$9.85
— (d) Fund of Nations	$10.61
(w) INGROW	$3.85
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F.	$10.71
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM23.81
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd	$9.73
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) CommonwealthInt'l	Can.$14.06
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$2.73
— (d) IOS International	Can.$8.54
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.79*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.63
— (d) I.I.T.	$7.10
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM18.04
— (d) IOS Growth Fund.	$3.27*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund.	$8.78
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$4.05
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$3.44
— (d) Australian POF	Aus.$1.23
(d) Interfix	$105.09
(d) Interfund S.A	$8.80
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,221
(w) Intermarket Fund	$118.42
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$944.37
(i) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,199.33
(r) Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$18.01
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.14
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$9.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.87
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$36.26
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$35.09
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,934
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.57
(w) Keyfund	$9.79
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.59
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$12.53
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$66.43
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$18.04
(w) Luxfund	$21.32
(d) M. & G. Island Fund	Pence71.1
(d) Medialanum Sel Fund	$9.74
(d) Neowirth Int'l Fund	$7.87
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$10.56
(i) N.A.M.F.	$92.89
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.07*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$23.51
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc.	$2.77
(i) Opportunity Fd Inc.	$11.12
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund	$3.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$22.14
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$11.40
(w) Prime America Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$18.82
(d) Rebco I	—
(d) Rebco II	—
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,262
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$18.82
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.76
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.53
— (d) Global Fund	$8.04
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$7.29
(w) S & F Dollar Fund	£4.99
(w) S & F Hampstead Co	£6.64
(w) S & P Jardine Jap Fd	$16.66
(i) S & F Monitor Co	£3.70
(w) S & F Sterling Fund	£4.18
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$18.84
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$8.85
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.79
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$16.70
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$10.77
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.29
— (w) Shareholders Excel	$8.77
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.85
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.52
B.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$10.00
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.81
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.60
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.93
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$8.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est	SF1,367
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,051
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund.	LF727
(r) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6934
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$18.44
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$229.89
(w) Star Fund	$10.20
(r) Baez Amer. RiskCapital	$19.17
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF109.38
— (d) Universal Fund	SF126.86
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.54
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(i) Terrafund Limited	$5.17
(i) The Commodity Fund.	$6.03
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.31
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$21.21
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.21
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.91
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence98
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence101.1
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.36
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca O.S sh	SF71.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF104.00
— (d) Burit Eu Sh Bid	SF165.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw sh Bid	SF114.50
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF96.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF102.00
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF219.00
— (d) Simo Sw.R.Est Bid	SF153.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Allaotiefonds	DM31.93
— (d) Europafonds	DM47.63
— (d) Oolfonds	DM25.65
— (d) Ostrenta	DM44.96
(r) United Cas Ins Fd	—
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$13.10
(d) Victory Fund S.A	$10.87
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$8.04
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl. A	$2.439+
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$641.73
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,282
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$8.01
(w) Zodiac Fund	$3.04

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer price. o — Asked.
**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 9.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.27½	.31⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.43	.53½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.17	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	114.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	33-36	40-41
Lead spot lb.	.14-.14½	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	.52¾-.53	.60
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.87½	1.64
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.16	.16½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.60¼	1.62
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	373.6	413.0

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 8, 1971

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 4.17-18, Oct. 4.21, March '72 4.39-34, May '72 4.33-34, July '72 4.34 b, Sept. '72 4.32 b.

Wool: Oct. 88.8, Dec. 81.8, March '72 66.5 b.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: Sept. 24.61, Dec. 24.70, March '72 25.18, May '72 25.48, July '72 25.78, Sept. '72 26.08.

Copper: July 55.50, Sept. 56.00, Oct. 55.85, Dec. 55.60, Jan. '72 53.35, March '72 55.20, May '72 55.30, July '72 55.20.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): July 61.65, Sept. 60.70, Nov. 60.60, Jan. '72 57.50 b, March '72 56.60 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 3.84, March '72 2.13, April '72 3.33, May '72 3.87.

Silver: July 160.60, Sept. 161.90, Dec. 165.60, Jan. '72 166.90, March '72 169.40, May '72 171.80, July '72 174.20, Sept. '72 176.60.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	31.20	31.80	31.10	31.70	+92
Dec.	31.63	32.05	31.52	32.05	+77
March	32.40	32.85	32.30	32.60	+49
May	32.63	33.06	32.60	z32.75	+30
July	32.55	33.05	32.55	32.80	+20
Oct.	30.80	30.80	30.70	30.70	—15
Dec.	30.80	30.94	30.65	30.65	—20

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.53½	1.54¼	1.52½	1.52½	1.54
Sep	1.53⅛	1.53⅝	1.51¾	1.51¾	1.53¼
Dec	1.57½	1.57¼	1.55¾	1.56	1.57½
Mar	1.57⅞	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.59
May	1.57	1.57¼	1.55	1.55	1.57⅛
CORN					
Jul	1.47½	1.49¾	1.47	1.47	1.49¾
Sep	1.47½	1.47½	1.44¼	1.44¼	1.47
Dec	1.45	1.45	1.41¾	1.42	1.44⅝
Mar	1.48¼	7.47	1.45⅝	1.45⅛	1.47¼
May	1.51½	1.50⅛	1.47⅝	1.48¼	1.51⅛
SOYBEANS					
Jul	3.27	3.27¼	3.27½	2.29	6.29⅝
Aug	3.30	3.30¼	3.28¼	3.30	3.33¼
Sep	3.27	3.29¼	3.28	3.27	3.29⅞
Nov	3.25½	3.26⅛	6.24¾	3.25	3.26¼
Jan	6.27	3.29¾	5.28	5.23½	5.30
Mar	5.32¼	3.32½	5.31¼	5.31¼	3.33
Ma	3.34	3.34½	3.33¼	3.33½	3.35
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	15.56	13.57	16.40	13.46	13.57
Aug	13.23	15.27	12.13	13.21	13.24
Sep	12.96	13.27	12.90	13.01	15.02
Oct	13.72	12.86	12.72	12.80	12.90
Nov	12.53	12.69	12.53	12.16	12.61
Dec	12.44	12.58	12.41	12.52	12.50
Jan	12.33	12.47	12.32	12.43	12.33
Mar	12.21	12.37	12.21	12.31	12.28
May	12.17	12.25	12.10	12.22	12.15
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	86.50	86.50	85.95	86.18	86.60
Aug	86.90	86.90	86.40	86.55	87.00
Sep	85.75	85.75	85.45	85.45	85.95
Oct	83.60	83.80	83.50	83.55	83.85
Nov	82.90	83.18	82.90	083.00	83.35
Dec	82.90	83.10	82.65	82.78	83.33
Jan	82.90	83.10	82.55	a82.70	83.15
Mar	83.50	83.90	83.45	083.60	83.90
May	84.60	84.90	84.30	84.30	84.65
Jul	27.50	29.70	27.40	29.50	29.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER

Jul	—	—	—	1.60.4	1.60.5
Aug	1.61.2	1.61.5	1.60.9	1.61.3	1.61.7
Oct	1.63.6	1.64.0	1.63.2	1.63.7	1.64.1
Dec	1.66.8	1.66.6	1.65.7	1.66.1	1.66.4
Feb	1.68.6	1.68.9	1.68.5	1.68.5	1.68.9
Apr	1.71.2	1.71.3	1.70.9	1.79.9	1.71.4
Jun	1.73.4	1.73.7	1.73.4	1.73.6	1.73.9
Aug	—	—	—	1.76.2	1.76.4

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Aug	30.85	21.20	30.93	31.17	30.87
Oct	29.67	29.95	29.57	29.95	29.70
Dec	29.77	29.90	29.75	29.90	29.85
Feb	30.75	30.85	30.70	b30.82	30.50
Apr	30.37	31.18	30.77	a31.05	b31.05

Sales: Aug 1,109; Oct 441; Dec 245; Feb 83; April 9.

LIVE HOGS

Jul	21.65	21.65	21.37	21.40	21.72
Aug	20.70	20.75	20.40	20.60	20.72
Oct	19.65	19.65	19.10	19.45	19.80
Dec	19.82	19.92	19.55	19.65	a19.90
Feb	21.57	21.60	21.20	21.22	21.55
Apr	21.57	21.57	20.50	20.95	b21.57
Jun	23.43	23.47	23.25	23.25	23.45
Jul	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50

Sales: July 173; Aug 295; Oct 342; Dec 253; Feb 135; April 21; June 18; July'72, 2.

SHELL EGGS

Jul	23.50	29.25	29.15	29.25	29.35
Aug	33.00	33.40	33.00	33.40	b33.30
Sep	39.20	39.35	37.75	37.95	37.90
Oct	37.50	27.60	a37.40	a37.40	b37.10
Nov	37.60	27.60	37.25	39.20	39.20
Dec	67.00	39.25	39.00	37.18	39.00

Sales: July 257; Aug 17; Sep 412; Oct 2; Nov 30; Dec 6.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Jul	22.69	22.65	21.75	21.95	
Aug	21.32	21.50	28.57	21.80	
Feb	27.27	27.45	28.75	28.90	
Mar	27.10	b27.25	29.72	a28.32	
May	27.97	30.00	27.50	27.50	
Jul	27.32	30.47	27.92	27.95	
Aug	27.15	27.25	23.70	20.70	

Sales: July 937; Aug 4,203; Feb 1,677; March 120; May 3; July'72, 79; Aug'72. Open Interest: July 2,333; Aug 8,593; Feb 4,073; March 826; May 123; July'72, 451; Aug'72, 123.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

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BOND AND SHARE N.V.
A corporation investing primarily in income-producing properties.
SHARES $9.12
Valid only where legal

Tokyo Exchange

July 9, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	158	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	90
Canon Camb.	228	Mitsubi Corp.	160
Dai Nip. Print.	319	Mitsui & Co.	192
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsukoshi	438
Fuji Photo	630	Nippon Elec.	217
Hitachi	128	Sharp	251
Honda Motor	240	Shiseido	956
C. Itoh	158	Sony Corp	8,750
Japan Air Lines	1,790	Sumitomo Bk.	328
Kansai El P.	775	Taisho Marino	362
Kao Soap	359	Takeda Chem.	235
Kirin Brewery.	285	Teijin	54
Komatsu	215	Tokyo Marine.	632
Kubota I Wks.	167	Toray	128
Matsu E. Ind.	605	Toyota Motor	443
Matsu El Wks	615		

Eurodollars

July 9, 1971

	Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
7 Day Fix	5 3/8	5 5/8	Unch.
One Month	6 1/16	6 3/16	+ 1/16
8 Months	8 5/16	6 7/16	— 3/16
One Year	1 3/8	7 1/2	— 1/16

European Gold Markets

July 9, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	40.24	40.24	— 0.06
Zurich	40.32	40.30	— 0.02
Paris (13.5 kilo)	40.80	40.63	— 0.11

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

July 9, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Am Tel&Tel	259,200	46⅛	+1
Scott Paper	263,300	21	— ⅜
CNA Finl	170,700	24	+1
Natl Inll	143,000	36½	—1
Gryhound	145,400	23¼	+ ⅝
Int Nickel	126,600	34⅞	—1⅛
AmTT pf wl	122,400	55¼	+ ⅜
Alcan Alu	112,400	21⅝	— ⅜
Ga Pacific	99,100	59¼	+1
Borden	95,100	26⅝	+ ⅜
Braniff Air	97,100	11⅞	+ ⅞
INA Corp	85,900	54	+ ⅜
Am Airlin	82,100	25⅞	+ ⅜
Transam	75,000	19¼	+ ¾
White Cons	70,700	29⅛	+1

Volume, all stocks: 12,640,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 1,885,000 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 14.8 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $32.20.
New 1971 highs: 63; lows: 32.
Issues traded is: 1,668.
Advances: 755; declines: 607; unchanged: 306.
N.Y. stock index: 53.56 +0.17; industrials: 58.69 +0.13; transportation: 45.42 +0.31; utility: 48.38 +0.31; finance: 71.46 +0.38.

Most Actives—American

Asamera O	198,400	23⅝	+1⅜
BranAirw A	57,100	11	+ ¾
No Cdn Oils	50,200	7 15-16	+13-16
Amer He wt	46,528	12¼	+1¼
Imper Oil	44,600	25½	
Prenl Noil	42,500	45¼	— ¼
SavinB Mch	41,500	32¼	—2⅛
Bow Valley	40,900	20¼	+ ⅛
Bankrs Utll	37,300	29½	—1⅛
Syntex	35,500	67⅛	+2½

Approx total stock sales: 3,660,000
Stock sales year ago: 2,077,018

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.97	25.63	25.85	+.08

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 In	902.55	909.73	896.69	901.00	+ 0.81
30 Trn	219.41	221.38	219.27	219.98	+ 8.77
15 Utl	119.47	120.57	115.74	119.92	+ 0.27
65 Stk	303.33	305.73	301.50	305.62	+ 0.58

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	111.73	110.11	111.01	+.40
20 Railroads	42.67	42.14	42.46	+.07
55 Utilities	61.16	60.30	60.78	+.13
500 Stocks	181.33	99.86	100.67	+.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 8	287,069	497,110	3,051
July 7	260,662	500,522	3,241
July 6	233,218	423,794	2,999
July 2	238,932	368,682	2,961
July 1	252,262	405,719	3,800

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-63

AetnaLfeC	Gen Signal	Pargas Inc
Alleen wl	Gen Tire	Parker Pen
Autom Data	Gerber Pd	Pfizer
Seker OT	Greyhound	Ramada In
Beal Food	Nobart Mfg	Revco DS
BeaF 2.70pf	INA Corp	Rohm Naas
Beldg Hem	Ing Rand	Ryder Sys
Bendix Co	Jomes Fred	Schlitz Brw
Bendix pf	Loews Corp	Searle GO
Briggs Strat	LoneS Gas	Squibb Corp
Corr Gen	LouLd Exp	SquibbCp pf
Chamo Spk	Marion Lab	StdBrand Pf
CocaBtg NY	Masco Co	Sunbeam
Coleco Ind	McDermot	Supmkt Gen
Con Freght	McLean Trk	SprmktG pf
Crane Co	Mrry Ohio	Tyler Corp
ESB Inc	Norlin Corp	UMC Ind
Fruehl Corp	NortSim pf	Unilevr NV
GenAmOil	Over Trans	Un Nuclear
GnATrn pf	Pac Petrol	US Home wi
GenMills pf	Pac PowLt	White Cons

NEW LOWS-32

Allegh Lud	Int Nickel	PhilaEl 7pf
Allied Mills	Kaisr Alum	Republic Stl
AExplnd pf	KaisrAl 5⅞pf	Retail Cred
Amaron	KaisC 1.37pf	Reynold Mtl
Block HR	Latrobe Stl	StRegis Pap
Chadbrn Inc	McIntyr Mn	Scott Paper
CnPw 4.52pf	Nat Steel	Sunsh Mng
Cont Can	NaNG 6.84pf	Un El 3.50pf
Eagle Pich	NSPw 4.10pf	UniJars gbk
Fieldcrst M	OhE 4.56pf	USM stp
Grummn Cp.	OhE 4.44pf	

Jobs.

If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.
All kinds, every day.
And don't miss our famed "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

What Action On These 70 LOW PRICED STOCKS?

Many of the low priced stocks listed below, selling from $5, $10, $20 to $40—can make gains on the next rally, while others appear as unfavorable buys at this time. To receive first hand specific action advice—BUY-SELL-HOLD recommendations on these 70 LOW PRICED STOCKS—return the coupon below today.

A-T-O	Boeing Co.	Faberge	Martin-Marietta	Rohr Corp.
Admiral Corp.	Brunswick	Fed. Resources	Mays (J.W.)	Smith Int'l.
Albertson's	Callahan Mining	Franklin Stores	McCrory Corp.	Stirling Homex
Allied Chemical	City Investing	Gen. Dynamics	McGraw-Hill	Sunshine Mining
Allis-Chalmers	Coffee-Mat	Giant Y Mines	Metromedia	Systems Engr.
Alpha Portland	Columbia Pictures	Grumman Corp.	National Distillers	Tappan
Amer. Fin. Sys.	Condec	Howard Johnson	National Homes	Texas Gulf Sulphur
Amer. Motors	Con'l. Air Lines	Ideal Basic Inds.	N. Carolina NG	Transamerica
Amer. Sealing	Crown Cork & Seal	Int'l. Min. & Chemical	Northwest Airlines	UMC Industries
Apeco	Dey Mines	Jantzen	Olin Corp.	United Nuclear
Allcs Corp.	Diam. Shamrock	Kaiser Inds.	Pargas	Varian Assoc.
Beech Aircraft	Dictaphone	LVO Corp.	Philips Inds	Vendo
Bell Electronics	EMI	Liberty Loan	Philips Pire	Weight Watchers
Bobbie Brooks	Esterline	Lone Star Inds.	RTE Corp	Wolverine WL. W.

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☐ Yes, send me a copy of your June 25 Forecasts, at no extra charge.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10)

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	30¼	Mohas 1.10	44	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
47⅜	23¼	Mohwk Data	561	30¾	31¼	29¾	29¾	— ¾
37⅞	16¼	Molybd .64t	15	19⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
43⅛	32½	Molyb pf2.50	4	33½	34½	33½	34	+ ½
23½	17¾	Monarch .40	16	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
16¼	10¼	Monogm Ind	53	18¼	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	26⅜	MononR .15g	5	45¼	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
62	41½	Monro Eq .60	6	60⅞	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅜
48½	32⅝	Monsant 1.80	115	46¼	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅞
58	46	Monsa pf 2.75	12	57⅝	57½	56½	57½	+ ½
37	32¾	MonlDUl 1.98	9	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
34⅞	30¼	Monl Pw 1.68	60	32½	32⅝	32	32	— ½
13⅜	10¼	MONYM .46g	101	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅛	Moor McCor	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
74½	62⅝	MorganJ 2.72	66	67	67⅞	66⅝	67⅜	+ ⅜
29⅜	23	Morse Sh .75	52	27	27	27	27	
43¼	30⅝	MorNor .60	56	31⅞	32¼	31	31½	— ½
89⅜	51½	Motorola .60	51	82⅝	82⅞	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
45¼	36½	MtFuel S 1.80	4	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
24⅞	22¼	MtSlaTT 1.36	22	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	12⅝	MSL Ind .40	5	13½	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	Munsfrd .24	18	15⅛	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Munfrd pf.40	12	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
29	19¾	Munsingwr 1	2	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
36¾	23¼	MrphyCo 1.20	15	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	
16⅜	10½	Mrphin 2.52t	12	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
40⅞	26⅛	Murph Oil .60	239	25	35	35	35½	+ ½
107	85½	MurpO pf5.20	2	102	102	102	102	+1¾
29⅜	15¼	MurryOh .50	153	29¼	31	29¼	31	+1⅝
39⅞	35½	MyersL .40g	40	35⅝	37	36¼	36¼	
		N						
56½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20	25	49¾	49⅞	48½	49⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	18⅞	Narco Sci .60	10	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+1¼
47¼	28¼	NashuaCp .48	13	44¼	45	44½	44½	— ½
28½	16⅝	NatAirln .10p	397	23¾	24½	23¾	24	+ ¼
28	20⅝	Nat Avia .96g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
31½	25⅛	Nat Can .45	33	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
56⅛	44⅞	N Can pf 1.50	12	46¾	47¼	46¼	47	— ½
37⅞	37½	NatCashR .72	212	44⅛	44¾	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅜
49⅜	36¼	Nat Chem .30	21	48½	49¼	40¾	48⅞	+ ⅜
29	18⅞	NatCityL .90	56	25⅛	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
19⅛	15½	Nat Distil .90	75	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
26⅛	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	13	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
28½	15⅛	Nat Genl .20	51	24½	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+ ¾
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	s61	21½	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
37	29	Nat Nomes	134	35¼	35⅞	35	35½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	Nat Indust	25	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13½	11¾	NatInd pf1.25	12	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
39⅞	31⅛	N Prest 1.10a	9	34¼	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	21⅛	NatSvcIn .66	191	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
43½	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	9	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
34	25½	NatStarch .64	9	32½	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅜
47	38¼	Nat Steel 2.50	30	38	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
14¼	11½	Nat Tea .80	42	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	9½	NatUnEl .22d	16	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
101½	53¼	Natomas .25	219	93¼	94	92⅞	93	+ ⅛
22	16	Neptune .40	4	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	
42½	36	NevPow 1.24	25	41½	41½	41½	41½	
25	16½	Newberry 1	182	24⅜	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
53½	45	Newb pf 3.75	y50	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1⅛
35¼	22½	gnengEl 1.56	25	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
38⅞	32¼	NE TT 2.36	37	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
49⅜	29½	Newhall .30	6	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	34½	— ½
91½	26	Newmnt 1.04	75	47⅛	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
25⅝	15⅛	NYHonR .10d	40	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
36⅞	29	NYS EG 2.08	31	21½	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
110	103½	NYSEl pf8.80	z310	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
57	60	NYSEl pf3.75	z110	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ¾
18	15⅛	Niag MP 1.10	218	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
61	53	Nia M pf 4.10	z40	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1
57½	48	Nia M pf 3.90	z20	50	50	50	50	+ ½
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z100	48	48	48	48	+ ¾
18⅝	15⅛	NiagShr .94g	8	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	NL Ind 1	66	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
84⅛	66⅛	Norfolk W 5	84	76⅝	76⅝	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅜
25⅝	11⅛	NorlinCp .15g	42	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅝
35¼	23¼	Norris IVNO	1½	24⅞	25¼	24½	25	+1
26¼	18	NA Coal .60	5	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	22¼	NoAMl 1.04g	81	20	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ½
61½	23	No Am Phil 1	33	39¼	28¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	NoAmRk 1.20	117	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
77½	60½	NoARk pf4.75	9	77	77	77	77	
27⅞	20	Nogark pf1.35	7	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
15⅛	12¾	NosalUl .94	221	13	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	NorCenGV8 .34	1	14½	14½	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	29½	NolliGas 1.78	21	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
30⅜	29	NollGs pf1.90	5	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
26⅜	26⅛	No In PS 1.32	167	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
56⅛	47	NoNGas 2.60	81	49¼	49½	48⅞	49⅛	
95½	92	No NG pf6.84	z178	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
29½	25	NoStaPw 1.70	47	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
63	54¼	NS Pw pf4.36	z30	54¾	54¼	54¼	54¼	
55¼	47¼	NS Pw pf3.60	z30	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Nothgte .50g	7	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅝
28¾	18	Northrop 1	30	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
36⅛	20⅛	Nwst Airl .45	286	29⅜	29⅞	29	29¼	
39⅛	33¾	NwtBanc 1.40	14	36	36	35⅞	36	
51⅞	17⅛	Nowst Ind	203	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅛
20¼	7¼	Nrisl Ind wl	112	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
97	60½	Nwlnd pfA5	9	96½	96½	95½	96¼	— ¼
97⅛	61⅞	Nwlnd pfC5	25	96½	96½	95½	96¼	— ¼
75	48⅞	NwsIln pf4.20	8	74½	74½	73¾	74	
89½	65	NwstStW 2.20	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
35¾	27⅛	Norton 1.50	16	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
53⅝	47¼	Nort Simon	56	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ¼
55¼	45½	Nort S pf1.60	2	56¼	56⅝	56½	55⅞	+ ⅞
20¼	8⅞	NVF Co	22	13¾	14⅛	13¼	14	+ ½
		O						
11⅝	6⅛	Oak Elect m16	6	11	11	11	11	
22⅛	16	Oaklle Pd .80	15	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19½	+1
22¼	16⅛	Occid Pel 1	326	18	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
70¾	54	OccidPel pf 4	8	60	60	59½	59½	— ¼
70¾	52½	OccidP pf3.60	14	57¾	57⅞	57½	57⅞	
40½	31	OccidP pf2.16	2	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	
28	11½	Ogden Corp	25	19	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ¼
28¼	25¼	Ogden pf1.87	2	23	23	23	23	
27⅜	21⅜	OhioEdis 1.54	53	24	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
72	63¾	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z120	63½	63½	63½	63½	
69	59⅝	goh Ed pf 4.44	z589	59	59⅛	59	59⅛	
71	58½	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z100	58½	58½	58½	58½	
61	52	Oh Edp f 2.90	z200	54	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
101½	100	Oh Pw pf8.64	z89	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100¼	
23½	24	Okla GE 1.24	19	27	27	26⅞	27	
26	20½	OklaNGs 1.24	9	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
26	17⅜	Olin Corp .83	32	21⅛	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+ ¼
17⅝	12¼	Omarkln .62t	14	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	17⅛	OneldeLt .70	13	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+1
20	15⅛	Opelika 1	5	16¼	17⅜	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18	OrangeR 1.20	54	19⅛	19⅛	19	19½	
44⅞	37½	Otis Elev 2	39	39	39⅞	39	39	+ ⅜
41½	27¼	Outbd Mar 1	82	40⅞	41⅛	40⅜	41	+ ⅜
22	14¼	Outlet Co .65	10	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
57⅛	26½	OverTrans 1	63	57⅞	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+1⅜
46	34⅛	Owen Cng .75	34	40¼	41	40⅛	40¼	+ ½
63¼	53½	Owen Ill 1.35	132	56¼	56⅛	55	55	— ⅛
105½	90	Owenll pf4.75	15	92	93½	92	93½	+2¼
21	15	Oxlrd Ind .60	19	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
		P-Q						
36¼	28⅝	PacGEl 1.64	112	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
30¼	21½	PacInExp .80	2	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
29⅝	25⅜	Pac Lig 1.60	57	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	
29⅛	26⅛	PacPetrl .30e	458	31¾	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
26½	20½	Pac PwL 1.44	60	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	28	Pac Swsl Air	16	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	
22¼	17⅝	Pac T&T 1.20	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z20	90	90	90	90	—1
15⅛	10¼	Pac Tin .60a	2	10¼	10½	10½	10½	
15⅝	8½	PalmBch .25	36	12¼	12½	11⅞	12	— ¼
15⅛	10⅞	PanAmS .20p	45	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	
20¼	11⅛	PanAm WAir	380	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
40⅛	32¾	Panh EP 1.80	119	37	37½	37	37½	+ ½
49¼	33¼	Pepercft .20	5	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
24¼	16½	Pargas .84	65	24⅜	24¾	24	24¼	— ¼
66½	45	Pargas pf2.64	9	66¼	66¼	66	66	
46⅜	33⅜	ParkNan 1.50	10	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
24¼	15⅛	Park Pen .60	23	24⅝	25	24½	24½	+ ½
7⅝	4⅜	Penn Cent	07	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
14	9¼	Pann Dixie	30	10½	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
25¼	17½	Penn Frull	11	21	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
71⅜	54⅛	Penney JC 1	456	65⅛	67⅛	65½	66⅞	+1½
60	47⅛	PennaCo pf	6	55⅝	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	+ ½
26¼	21⅛	PaPwL1 1.60	39	21⅛	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
110½	99½	Pa PLt pf8.40	z690	100	101	100	101	+1
67	56	Pe PLt pf4.50	z390	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼	
68	55	Pe PLt pf4.40	z290	56½	57	56½	57	+ ½
33¾	26½	Pennwll 1.20	53	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	27¼	— ¼
56½	43¼	Penwll pf2.50	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
30½	23⅛	Penwll pf1.60	7	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
39	20	PennzUn .80	147	29⅝	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
56	40	Penz U pf1.33	29	43½	43½	42½	43	+ ½
28⅝	19⅛	PeopDrg 1.10	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
39⅞	33	PeopGas 2.08	117	34½	35½	34½	35½	+ ¾
61½	52⅛	PepsiCo 1	54	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ½
48⅝	29	PerElmr .30g	53	46⅞	47	46⅝	46⅝	
42	36⅛	Pet Inc 1.30	9	41⅜	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	+ ½
24g7	19⅞	Petinc pf 1	51	21¼	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	20½	Pet Inc pf.80	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	23⅛	PetePaul 1.20	18	31¾	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	
53	39⅛	Petrelan .66	7	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ¼
53	37	Petrol pf1.37	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	
21⅝	19	Petrim 1.49g	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
40½	34⅛	Pfizer .60a	242	40½	41	40	40⅞	+ ¾
48	37⅝	Phelps O 2.10	364	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
25⅛	21	Phila El 1.64	207	22⅛	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
115	106½	Phil El pf8.75	z200	108½	109⅛	108	109⅛	+1½
102	99	Phil El pf7.85	z10	99	99	99	99	—1
102¼	92¼	PhilaEl pf 7	z30	92	92	92	92	— ¼
68	55	Phil El pf4.40	z150	56¾	57	56¾	57	+1
67½	46¾	PhilMorr 1	190	65⅞	65⅞	65	65⅞	+ ⅛
50	59	PhilMor pf 4	y230	63	63	63	63	+1⅝
67	56½	Phil M pf3.90	y50	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
22½	12¾	Phillip Ind .16	642	21⅞	21⅞	20¼	21⅛	— ⅜
27¾	19	Phil Ind pf 1	8	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
4¼	27¾	PVNILL Pet 1.30	316	33⅝	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+
19¼	15	Phil VN .40	76	17⅞	10	17⅞	16	— ⅛
23⅛	19¼	PiedNGs 1.20	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	48¾	Pillsbury 1.44	20	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅜
17½	14⅝	PionNGas .80	455	16⅛	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	25⅛	PitneyB .68	93	29⅞	29⅞	29	29	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	PitForg .80	22	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
52½	40	Pittston .60b	189	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	Plan Resrch	163	21¾	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	2¼	PVLSSEYLt .12	254	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	+
		Plessy fn.12	23	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	
24g2	18½	Porlec 1.20	5	21	21	20¾	20⅝	
19⅛		PVORTGEl 1.38	22	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	25⅛	PotlatchF 1	12	26⅛	27⅝	26½	27	
16⅛	14	Potom Elec 1	183	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
62	55½	Pot El pf 4.50	z400	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
38	32	PPG Ind 1.40	58	33½	33½	33½	33½	
36⅛	23¼	Premrlnd .60	5	38	38¼	38	38¼	
24¼	17	Premr I pf.90	4	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
69	56	ProctGm 1.40	232	69	69	68	68	— ⅞
24¼	15⅛	ProdRsch .10	40	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
26¼	21½	PubSCol 1.12	70	25	25⅛	24¾	25	— ⅛
30	25⅛	P Sv EG 1.64	171	27⅝	28	27⅞	27¾	— ⅛
124¼	113⅛	PSEG pf9.62						
95¼	92	PSEG pf7.40	17	94	94½	93½	94½	+1
101	87½	gpseg pf6.80	z450	88⅞	89¼	88⅞	89¼	+ ⅛
80	68⅛	PSEG pf5.28	z100	72	72	72	72	+ ½
76	65½	PSEG pf5.05	z40	66¼	67	66¼	67	
22⅛	19¼	PSEG pf1.40	9	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	35	PubSvln 2.16	154	39	39¼	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
54½	46½	PS Ind pf3.50	z10	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
16⅛	13½	PS Ind pf1.04	z550	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
30½	25	PubS NH 1.64	17	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
9¼	6	Publckind .31t	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+
17⅛	14¼	Pueblo In .20	144	16½	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
15⅛	12⅛	PR Cemt .40	2	14	14	14	14	— ¼
33⅝	28⅛	PugSPLl 1.84	10	30⅜	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
54¼	40⅞	Pullman 2	17	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
21	17¼	Purex Cp .84	107	20½	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
91¼	68½	Purolatr 1.60	26	79½	80	79¼	79¾	— ¼
49¾	40⅝	Quak Oat 1	95	46⅜	46⅞	46¼	45¼	— ½
96	74½	QuakOal pf 2	2	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
48⅞	32	QuakStOil .80	82	47¼	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅝
22	14	Questor .50	18	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
		R						
35	24⅞	RalslonP .70	71	33	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
34⅛	22⅝	Ramad .24b	104	33⅝	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
27½	14⅝	Ranco Inc .92	24	26½	26¼	25⅞	26	— ½
20¼	18⅝	Rapid Amer	54	14⅜	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
34	24⅞	RaybstosM 1	5	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	9	Raymd Int	16	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ¼
45¾	27	Raytheon .60	296	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+1⅛
45½	27¼	Rayth pf 1.12	9	37¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1⅛
40⅝	26	RCA 1	458	34⅛	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
91½	65	RCA cv pf 4	28	80½	81¼	80¼	81¼	
58	49	RCA pf 3.50	z18	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
9⅝	5	Reading Co	14	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	RVEADING ⅛ PF		⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Reading 2 pf	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
35½	25¼	Rdg Bate .25	65	31	31¼	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	24¼	Redmn .10g	30	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
23½	20¾	Redman wi	8	22¼	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
43⅜	31¼	Reev Br 1.50	12	38⅝	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅞
12½	6⅞	Reich Ch .20	16	9⅞	9⅞	9	9	— ⅝
15	10¾	Relleb Str .50	12	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
23⅜	20⅝	Reliance El .70	14	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ¼
79	60	RelianEl pf 2	4	67	67	67	67	+1
50⅛	39	Relian pf 1.60	6	43	43	43	42	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Republic Co	218	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
31⅝	24½	RepubStl 1.60	104	24½	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	
55½	43⅛	RetailCrd 2	4	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
34⅛	23¼	Revco OS .28	27	34¼	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
25⅝	19⅞	Revere Cop 1	54	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅝	
80¼	64⅜	Revlon 1	359	69⅝	69⅞	69	69	— ⅛
35½	30¾	Rex Chn 1.50	11	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
69½	53	Reyn Ind 2.40	56	62¾	63⅛	62½	63⅛	+ ⅜
81¾	57¾	Reyln pf 2.25	39	72	73⅝	72	73⅝	+2¼
33¼	25	ReynMet 1.10	281	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜
86½	69	Rev M pf4.50	11	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	
34⅜	25½	Rheingold .20	x25	27⅞	28	27¾	27¾	
16⅜	12	Richrdson .80	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
72⅝	58⅞	RichMerrel 1	315	62⅜	62⅜	62	62	— ⅝
18⅞	14¼	RiegelP .60	5	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	14	RiegelTxt .80	20	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
23	13¾	Rio Grnd .60	50	19⅛	19⅛	19	19½	
14⅞	9½	RioGrn pf.80	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	
62⅞	32⅝	Rite Aid .22	42	60⅝	60½	60	60	—1
35⅝	27⅛	RisianaFds 1	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
6	5	RoanST 1.28g	88	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36⅞	28¾	RoqshCon .70	66	33½	34	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	20⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	19	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
37½	25⅝	RobinsAH .40	54	37⅝	37¾	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	22⅝	RochGs 1.20b	21	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
50⅛	38⅝	RochTel 1.32	22	42½	43¼	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
30½	12½	Rockower .24	5	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
30½	25⅞	RockMfg 1.40	8	28	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
115	85¼	RohmH 1.60b	4	114⅝	115⅛	114¾	115⅛	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	Rohr Co .82	142	18⅜	18⅞	18	18	+ ⅛
43½	25⅛	RollinsInc .22	10	40¼	41½	40¼	41¼	+1¼
9½	5⅝	Ronson .05d	33	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
37⅛	32	Roper Co 1	26	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+1
39¼	27⅛	RorerAm .72	21	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
25½	16¼	RovCCola .54	39	24½	25	24	25	+ ½
46⅝	39⅝	RohrDut 1.04g	106	42¼	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅝
		RoyD fnl.04g	3	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	
11⅞	6⅛	Royal Ind	43	11¼	11⅞	11	11⅝	
17⅜	12¾	RTE Corp .12	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	
43½	34⅞	Rubbrmd .56	5	47⅞	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
2	6½	Rucker Co	35	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	
30	20	Russ Tog .60	136	23¼	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
52	33	Ryder Sy .50	299	52	53½	52	53⅜	+1⅜
		S						
14¾	10	Safeard Ind	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	32⅝	Safeway 1.30	159	36	36¾	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
29½	22	StJoeM 1.56	55	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
56	43½	StL Sa F 2.40	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
42¼	36½	StRegisP 1.60	147	35¼	36¼	35¼	36⅛	— ⅝
24	19¼	gsanDGas 1.08	84	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	2⅛	Sanders Asso	69	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	Sangamo .40	17	16¼	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
37¼	23⅛	SJuanR 2.18t	11	37	37	36⅞	37	+ ½
30⅝	24⅛	Sa Feind 1.50	71	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	13	6¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
43½	31	SanFeInl .30	192	41¼	42	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
14⅛	9⅞	SarWelSci .30	19	18½	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
19	1a	SavanhE 1.12	13	17	17⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	10	SavA Stop .24	33	12⅞	13¼	2⅞	13	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	Saxon Ind	78	24½	24½	23⅞	24½	— ⅛
37⅝	23¼	Schaefer Co	10	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
84½	60⅞	ScherPlg .90	81	80	81⅝	80	81⅝	+1⅝
94½	65½	SchlitzBr 1.60	30	94¾	96½	94¾	96½	+2¼
137½	87⅛	Schimbr 1.40	356	135	135½	133⅜	134	— ⅜
23⅛	17⅛	SCM Corp	55	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	
19¼	15⅛	SCOA Ind .60	129	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
24½	19	Scot L Fd .56	41	19⅝	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+1
38½	16⅝	Scott Fetz .80	27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
25	17⅝	Scott Fof .60	46	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
27½	20	Scott Poper 1	2033	21⅛	21¼	20⅝	21	— ⅜
49⅛	40	Scovill 1.40	8	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½
63¼	51	Scovill pf2.50	5	56	56	55½	55½	— ⅞
7⅛	6⅛	Scud Duo Vat	28	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
9½	7½	Scuddr pf.32g	24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
61	37⅛	ScbCL In 2.20	74	58½	58⅞	58½	58⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	7	SbdWorld Air	150	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	Seagrve .12d	x11	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
72	5⅝	Searl GO .20	71	68⅞	70⅝	68⅞	69⅝	+2⅝
92⅝	74¼	SearsRo 1.48	158	90	90⅛	89¼	89⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	12¼	Seatrain Line	66	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
38⅛	28	Sedco Inc .08	27	38	38	38	38	
34	25⅛	Servmt .50b	39	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	
36⅛	27¼	Shapell Ind	44	31⅞	33	31⅞	33	+1
54½	43⅝	Shell Oil 2.40	205	49	49½	48⅞	49⅛	+ ⅛
24	17⅜	ShellerGl .80	22	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26⅞	20g6	ShellGl pf1.35	15	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
51⅝	44	Sherw Wm 2	105	49	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
90½	82½	Sher W pf4.40	z420	85⅞	85½	85	85½	— ½
15½	8⅛	Siegel HI	5	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17	SierraPac .80	18	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅛	Signal Co .60	184	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
47	33⅛	Signal pf2.20	9	45¼	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	—1⅛
20½	15⅛	Signal pf 1	1	19	19	19	19	— ½
55	45⅛	Signode 1.10	5	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Simm Prec	16	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	32	Simmons .80	12	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32¾	— ⅜
134	94	SimpPat .88b	5	133⅛	134	133	133	—1
77⅛	65¼	SingerCo 2.40	51	74¾	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜	+ ⅛
109	82½	Singer pf3.50	10	96½	97¼	96⅛	97¼	+ ¾
34⅞	22⅜	SkaggCo .40b	25	30	31⅞	30	31⅛	+1⅛
52¼	41½	Skelly Oil 1	29	48⅛	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ½
29	18⅛	Skil Corp	154	24	25	24	25	+1½
43⅝	27	Skyline .20	136	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
55½	44¼	SmithAO 1.40	6	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Smith Intl .40	50	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
57	47⅛	Smith KF 2	132	54½	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛	— ⅛
26	20⅛	Smucker .70	48	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Sola Bas .50	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8	4⅛	Sonesta	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅛	13	SonyCp wl	87	24⅜	24⅝	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
30¾	14¼	Sony Cp .83g	495	29⅛	29⅝	28⅜	29	— ¼
		Sony fn.03g	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
44¼	33⅛	SooLine 3y	1	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
21½	15⅛	SOS Cons .44	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31¼	21¼	SCar EG 1.33	47	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
39½	32	SC EG pf2.50	1	33	33	33	33	+ ½
29	23⅛	SoJerln 1.52	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
48⅞	29	Southdwn Inc	45	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+1¼
32⅝	29⅛	Sodwn pf1.80	14	39	39¼	39	39½	+ ½
21¼	17	SoeastPS x.28	3	18¼	18¼	18	18	
35½	29½	SouCalE 1.50	490	33½	34	33½	34	+ ¼
28¾	21⅛	South Co 1.26	364	24½	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
33½	31⅞	SouinGE 1.80	2	32⅛	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	43⅛	SouNGas 1.40	29	51⅝	51½	51	51½	— ⅛
43	35	Southn Pac 2	67	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	— ⅛
80½	62⅛	SouthrnRy 3a	35	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	South Ry pf 1	6	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
32⅜	23⅛	SouUGas 1.26	33	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20¼	12⅛	SwstAir .41f	21	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12¾	Swest PS .74	209	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Sparton .40	11	10⅛	10⅛	10	10½	
49	40⅛	Sperry Hut 1	117	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
71½	62½	Sperry N pf 5	86	66½	66½	5	5	—1½
38½	85	Sprry R .40g	460	33⅝	33¾	32¾	33⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	10⅛	Sprague El	24	12½	12¼	12	12	— ¼
18½	15⅛	SpringsMill 1	4	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅜	SquareD .80a	308	25⅛	25⅛	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
85¼	66½	Squib 1.50	121	84	84	82¼	82¼	—1
82⅞	69	Squib pf cld	30	83⅜	83⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—1½
37	29	StaleyMt 1.40	11	29½	30	29⅛	30	+ ½
49⅞	43¼	StBrends 1.60	74	45¼	45½	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
61	50½	StdOrd pf3.56	z30	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	
66¾	38¼	StBrPoint .40	x17	66½	69¼	66¼	69¼	+2⅝
21⅜	14¼	Std Intl .28	16	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
11½	6⅛	Std Kollsman	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
63⅜	49½	StOilCal 2.80	219	57	57⅝	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
67½	52½	StOilInd 2.30	151	62¾	63⅛	62¼	62⅞	+ ⅜
82⅜	67	StOilNJ 1.80g	348	78⅜	79½	78⅜	78⅝	
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	101	86¼	87⅜	86¼	87⅜	+1
65	55	StO Oh pf3.75	z30	59	59	59	59	—2
8⅞	5¼	Std Press	40	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝h	
11¾	7⅛	StPrudent .66	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
81¼	27¼	StanlyWk .60	3	29	29	29	29	
15⅝	8⅜	Stanray .40	x16	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14	
19	14¼	Starrett .80	4	14¾	15	14¾	15	
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	11	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	35	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
49⅞	39⅛	SterlDrug .80	180	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Serl O pf1.50	9	84	84	84	84	+1½
38⅜	25	StevensJ 1.57	48	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
38⅞	9⅛	StewWar 1.80	15	30½	30¾	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅞	Stoke VanC 1	66	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	25	
15½	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	z300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	8	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¼	SoneCont .36	2	10	10	10	10	
33¼	19	StorerBrd .50	132	30⅝	31⅝	30⅜	31½	+1
71⅝	52	StudWor 1.20	35	61	61	60⅞	61	+ ⅛
105½	86	Stu Wor pfB5	1	98	98	98	98	—1½
53¼	39	SI W pfA 1.40	4	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	30	SuProp 1.12	21	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	17½	Sun Chem .40	48	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
56½	45½	SunOil 1b	16	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
47¾	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	56	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅝
30¾	22⅜	Suneam .80	162	30	31	29⅞	31	+ ½
30⅜	20¼	Sundstrnd .88	30	26	26¼	26	26	
51¼	41¼	Sunds pf3.56	4	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
17½	12	Sunsh Mn .52	85	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
35⅜	26	Sup Valu 1.18	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	16	204½	204½	201½	201½	—4
45¼	29⅜	Supmk G .40	x72	45	46	45	46	+1
53⅝	35¼	Supmk pf1.30	x5	52	54	52	54	+1⅜
5⅞	5	SurvyFd .23g	91	5⅝	5½	5¼	5½h	
25½	18¼	Swank .68a	6	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
42	28⅞	Swift Co .70	112	41	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
25	18¼	Syron .60	25	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
65¾	51½	Sybron pf2.40	2	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ½
18⅛	9⅛	Systron Donn	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		T						
44⅞	23⅝	Taft Brd .60	44	41¼	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ¼
25½	19¼	Talcott 1.10	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17¼	10⅛	Talley Ind	65	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
19	15⅛	Talley pfB 1	24	16⅛	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
28	22⅞	Tampa El .80	45	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
75⅝	51	Tandy Corp	3	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	18	TappanCo .40	60	23½	24⅞	23½	24⅞	+1⅜
5⅛	5⅛	Tech Mlr .09f	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	30¼	Technicon Cp	21	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ½
43½	28	Tektronix	75	35½	37½	35½	37⅛	+1¼
33⅛	23⅜	Teledyne .63f	331	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27½	
131⅛	97½	Teled pf cld	58	110¼	110½	109¼	109⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	13¾	Telex Cp	214	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
24⅛	21⅝	Temple I .25	4	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	23⅝	Tenneco 1.32	239	28	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ⅛
11½	5½	Tennec wt A	180	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
109⅛	88⅝	Tennec pf5.50	19	103½	105	103⅞	104½	+ ½
39⅝	30⅝	Texaco 1.60	362	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ⅛
48⅛	38⅛	TexETrn 1.32	171	44¼	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅜
39	32½	TexGasT 1.52	223	34⅝	34⅝	33½	32⅝	— ⅝
33⅛	33¼	Tex G pf1.50	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Tex G Sul .60	153	18⅛	18⅞	15⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
38½	31½	Texas Ind 1	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
123	79½	TexasInst .80	16	116	116	115½	115½	
47⅛	31¼	TexOilGss	16	47¼	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ½
24⅜	17½	TexPLd .50g	7	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
64⅝	54⅝	Tex Utl 1.92	140	62⅞	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅝
21⅝	23⅛	Textron .90	106	29	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
40	32¾	Textr pf2.08	10	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+
31	24⅛	Textr pf1.40	29	27¼	28	27¼	28	+ ½
13⅝	9	Thiokol .40	43	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
49⅞	35⅛	ThomBel 1.84	10	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
26½	18⅛	Thom Ind .40	16	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20½	— ½
60	34½	ThomJW .75g	65	49	51⅝	48⅞	51⅝	+5⅜
20¼	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	11	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	[illegible]
38⅛	29⅛	TI Corp 1.20	19	30	30⅛	30	30	[illegible]
31	19⅞	TidewatM .50	22	26⅜	27	26⅜	26⅝	[illegible]
62⅝	40⅜	Time Inc 1.90	8	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	[illegible]
50⅜	38	TimesMir .50	134	48¼	48½	48	48⅛	[illegible]
39⅛	33	Timken 1.80	65	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜	39	[illegible]
29	19	TishRlty .40	6	25	25	25	25	
21	12¼	TobinPck .60	9	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	[illegible]
27⅛	20⅛	Todd Sh 1.20	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	[illegible]
35½	28¼	ToledoE 1.80	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	[illegible]
29⅝	28	ToolResh .99t	22	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
19⅛	13⅛	Toot Rol .40	10	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16	[illegible]
67½	56⅛	Trena Ca .90	x64	65	66	65	66	[illegible]
46⅝	34	Trans U 1.20	36	46	46⅛	46	46	[illegible]
34	13¾	Trans W Air	153	29¼	29½	29	29⅛	[illegible]
22¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	53	17	17¼	17	17¼	[illegible]
14	9⅞	TrnWFin .62f	45	12½	13¼	12½	13	[illegible]
19	15⅛	Transmra .55	730	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	[illegible]
20⅜	14⅛	Transcon .40	6	19¼	20	19¾	20	[illegible]
11	6½	Transctl Inv	79	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	[illegible]
39⅜	31⅞	Travelrs .50	361	37	37⅜	36⅞	37	[illegible]
50⅛	42	Travelrs pf 2	8	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	[illegible]
25⅞	18⅝	TravLod .12g	55	22⅝	23	22½	23	[illegible]
32¼	27⅛	TriCon 1.39g	41	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	[illegible]
40	27⅛	Tropicana	62	47½	47⅞	47	47	[illegible]
43¼	32¼	TRW Inc 1a	59	37⅞	38	37⅞	37	[illegible]
90½	76¼	TRW pf4.50	2	86½	87	86½	87	[illegible]
103½	180½	TRW pf4.40	10	92	92½	91½	92	[illegible]
20	16	Tucsn GE .72	41	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	[illegible]
15⅞	8⅝	Twent Cent	65	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	[illegible]
24½	15½	Tyler Corp	157	24¼	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
		U						
45⅝	21⅝	UAL Inc	240	37⅛	37½	37	37	[illegible]
42¼	19¼	UAL pf.40	23	34	34¼	34	34	[illegible]
33¼	25	UARCO 1.10	12	21	32	31	32	[illegible]
25⅞	19¾	UGI Cp 1.28	27	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	[illegible]
23	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	130	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	[illegible]
16¼	10½	Unarco .40	23	15⅛	15½	15	15½	[illegible]
33	26¼	UnilNV .83g	2	22¼	33⅛	33	33	[illegible]
		UnNV fn.83g	2	33⅝	33¼	33	33	[illegible]
41⅞	29½	Un Camo 1	72	8½	39⅛	29	29	[illegible]
50⅜	39⅛	Un Carlde 2	200	40¼	48½	48	48	[illegible]
19⅛	6⅛	Union Corp	70	15¼	13⅝	13	13	[illegible]
22⅛	78	Un Elec 1.28	110	20¼	20	20	20	[illegible]
102	97½	Un El 71pf 6	4	101½	101½	101½	101½	[illegible]
95	83½	Un El pf6.40	z30	85	85	85	85	[illegible]
68	57½	Un El pf4.50	z250	60½	61	60½	61	[illegible]
54½	47	Un El pf3.50	z60	46½	46½	46½	46½	[illegible]
42¼	32¾	UnOilCol 1.60	572	37¼	37⅝	37	37	[illegible]
57⅝	46½	UOCal pf2.50	72	50¼	50⅝	49⅜	50	[illegible]
59⅞	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	92	57½	56¼	57	57	[illegible]
18½	10⅛	UnPac pf wi	6	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	[illegible]
31⅛	27½	Unionam .80	33	29	29⅝	29	29	[illegible]
21¼	18¼	Uniroyal .70	157	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	[illegible]
112	102	Uniroyal pf 8	z60	104	104	104	104	[illegible]
44	29	Unishops .40	119	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	[illegible]
45⅛	33¾	Unit Air 1.80	38	36⅛	37	36⅛	37	[illegible]
21¼	14½	UnBrands .30	610	14¼	15⅛	14⅝	15	[illegible]
20	15⅞	U Brd pf1.20	21	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	[illegible]
8⅞	7⅝	UnitCp .25g	35	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	[illegible]
S	9	Unit Fin Cal	22	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	[illegible]
22¾	17¼	Unit Gas .80	32	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	[illegible]
14	7¼	Unit Ind .20	65	13¾	14	13¾	14	[illegible]
8½	5⅛	Unit In pf.42	9	8¼	8⅛	8	8	[illegible]
50⅜	41½	UnJersBks 2	3	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41	[illegible]
31⅝	27⅛	Unit MM 1.30	515	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29	[illegible]
21⅞	11⅛	Un Nuclr	196	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	22	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Unit Pk Mln	219	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	[illegible]
51½	37½	US FldG 2.20	71	49½	49½	48½	48	[illegible]
60¼	32½	US Finl .05e	162	52	52⅛	51⅜	51	[illegible]
36⅞	22	USForS 2.76g	4	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	33	[illegible]
39½	23⅛	US Fregt 1.40	56	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28	[illegible]
67⅜	59½	US Gypsm 3	206	60⅝	61	60⅝	60	[illegible]
37⅛	31⅜	USGyp pf1.80	12	32½	34	32	34	[illegible]
75	25¼	US Home Cp	78	74	75	72⅝	73	[illegible]
57⅛	33½	US Home wl	15	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38	[illegible]
27¾	18⅛	US Iaust .60	20¼	26½	26¾	26½	26	[illegible]
30g2	15	US Leasg .28	11	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29	[illegible]
37⅛	27¼	US PlyCh .84	200	29¾	30	29¾	30	[illegible]
82	71¼	USPCh pf5.50	z130	73½	73½	73	73	[illegible]
38	28	USPCh pf1.20	121	31½	31½	31⅛	31	[illegible]
26¼	21½	US Shoe .88	275	25	25⅝	25	25	[illegible]
32¼	25	US Smelt 1	20	25¾	26	25⅜	26	[illegible]
35⅛	31⅛	US Steel 2.40	189	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31	[illegible]
36⅝	26¼	USTobac 1.20	32	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	[illegible]
24⅛	18⅝	Unit Util .92	130	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21	[illegible]
10	6¼	Unit Util wl	94	8	8	8	8	[illegible]
33⅛	25½	Un Ut pf1.37	9	27½	27½	27½	27½	[illegible]
36⅛	29	Un Ut pf1.50	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	[illegible]
39⅛	51½	U Leaf 1.50	15	32	33	32	33	[illegible]
28⅛	19	UnivOilP .40	80	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21	[illegible]
38½	28⅛	Univer Comp	532	31⅝	31⅞	30⅜	30	[illegible]
67⅜	46⅛	Upjohn 1.60	75	67	67	65⅞	66	[illegible]
24⅝	11½	Urls Bldg .40	29	20½	20½	20⅛	20	[illegible]
50	34¼	USLIFE .50	24	48⅛	48⅞	48	48	[illegible]
29½	15⅝	USM stp	274	16¼	16¼	15½	15	[illegible]
39	28⅛	USM pf2.10	2	29½	29½	29	29	[illegible]
23	19½	USM pf1.50	z60	19½	19½	19¼	19	[illegible]
75⅜	53	UtahCon .80	106	86	76	74⅝	75	[illegible]
37⅛	27¾	Utah PL 1.92	192	35¼	35¼	34½	34	[illegible]
		V						
18⅝	12	Varian Assoc	110	14⅝	15	14⅝	14	[illegible]
38⅜	18⅛	VCA Corp .48	43	24⅜	25	24⅜	24	[illegible]
41⅜	34⅛	Veeder 1.60	8	33½	33¼	33	33	[illegible]
17½	12¼	Vendo Co .60	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13	[illegible]
53	47½	VF Corp 1.10	56	46½	47	46⅝	46	[illegible]
21	13¼	Viacom Inf	67	13⅞	14⅛	13¼	13	[illegible]
27¾	14¼	VictComp .50	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17	[illegible]
28½	22	VaComw .80	1	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25	[illegible]
25½	11¼	VaSSlPl 1.12	191	20⅝	21¾	20⅝	20	[illegible]
80	97¼	VVA P pf7.72	218	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	20¼	Vornado	102	25⅛	26	25⅛	25	[illegible]
21½	14¼	VSI Corp .48	55	15½	16	15½	15	[illegible]
26	20⅞	Vulcan Mat 1	2	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23	[illegible]
17⅞	15½	VWR Unit .72	4	16¼	16½	16¼	16	[illegible]
		W						
60	50	Wab R pf4.50	z80	50	50	50	50	[illegible]
64	57½	WachCp 1.20	31	63	63⅛	63	63	[illegible]
73	63	Wach pf2.20	17	68⅛	68¼	68	68	[illegible]
35⅜	24⅛	WachRl 1.67g	122	34	34⅛	32⅜	32	[illegible]
33⅞	22½	Walgreen 1	7	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28	[illegible]
41½	36½	WalkrH 1.20a	10	38⅜	39⅝	38⅜	39	[illegible]
25¾	18⅜	WallBusF .40	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22	[illegible]
25⅛	17	WallMury .60	31	17¼	18	17½	17	[illegible]
6¼	3⅜	Walworth Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	[illegible]
50	39⅛	Wang Labs	12	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	[illegible]
16¼	10⅞	Ward Foods	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11	[illegible]
21	14	Warnaco .60	105	19	19¾	19	19	[illegible]
48	37	WarnrCo 1.44	5	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41	[illegible]
79⅜	67⅛	WarLam 1.20	244	73⅝	75⅜	73⅝	75	[illegible]
36⅝	26	WarnSwa 1	12	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	[illegible]
31¼	25	Wash Gs 1.80	8	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25	[illegible]
17	12¼	Wash Stl .76a	14	12¼	13⅛	12¼	13	[illegible]
24	20¼	WashWP 1.26	21	21¼	21⅛	21	21	[illegible]
34⅞	18⅛	Walkin Johns	93	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	[illegible]
14⅜	9⅞	Woyn Gos .76	5	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10	[illegible]
9¼	6	Wean Unit	4	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	[illegible]
11⅞	8¼	Wean pfA1.26	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9	[illegible]
14¼	9⅜	Weathrhd	58	11⅜	12	11⅜	11	[illegible]
13⅝	8½	Webb Del E	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9	[illegible]
47½	37⅝	Wels Mkt .92	6	46⅜	47	46⅜	47	[illegible]
5⅜	4	Welbilt Corp	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4	[illegible]
48⅛	37¾	WellsFar 1.60	13	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38	[illegible]
18	16⅜	WescF .17f	12	18	18	18	18	[illegible]
27	20⅛	WesfTra .50	8	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	[illegible]
68⅝	36⅝	WPP pf 1.50	z118	59	59	59	59	[illegible]
29⅞	20⅜	WPtPep .75g	26	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	[illegible]
37	21⅜	WstnAir 2.19t	37	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	[illegible]
40⅛	33⅝	Wn Banc 1.30	43	36¾	36⅞	36½	36	[illegible]
26¼	15⅛	WnMaryld .80	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15	[illegible]
21½	16½	Wn Pac Ind	29	18⅛	18⅞	18	18	[illegible]
51½	40¼	WnUnion 1.40	119	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	46	[illegible]
98½	81	Wn Un pf4.60	4	93	93	92¼	92	[illegible]
94½	65⅛	Westg El 1.80	108	90	90½	89⅞	89	[illegible]
64	53⅛	West E pf3.80	z60	56½	56½	56½	56	[illegible]
27	22	Westvco 1.05	77	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22	[illegible]
37⅝	20½	Weyberg 1.20	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29	[illegible]
62¼	49⅛	Weyerhs .80	284	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53	[illegible]
127½	114½	Weyhr pf6.75	4	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118	[illegible]
59¼	45½	WheelPitt 6pf	z140	52	52	52	52	[illegible]
90	65⅛	Whirl Cp 1.60	49	89	89	88½	88	[illegible]
28⅝	73½	WhltCn .40b	707	28g3	29⅝	28⅝	28	[illegible]
42	61½	WhltCn pfA 8	3	40½	40⅛	40	40	[illegible]
38⅛	29⅝	Whlt C pfC 3	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35	[illegible]
32¼	19¾	WhiteCrss .44	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29	[illegible]
25⅞	14⅛	White Motor	81	29	25	24⅝	24	[illegible]
13⅝	7	Whittakar	275	11½	11⅝	11½	11	[illegible]
47¼	35⅝	WickesCorp 1	60	45⅝	46	45⅝	45	[illegible]
14	6½	WiebtStr .25b	50	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9	[illegible]
48	29	Williams Co	51	43	43	42¼	42	[illegible]
31	14½	Wms Co wt	79	26	26¼	25⅞	25	[illegible]
42½	26⅞	Wms Co pf.80	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37	[illegible]
49¼	36⅛	WinnDx 1.74	x41	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43	[illegible]
55½	17	Winnbgo Ind	78	54	54⅝	53⅝	54	[illegible]
26	21	WisElPw 1.40	22	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23	[illegible]
115	104¼	WisEP pf8.90	z50	107½	107½	106½	107	[illegible]
19⅛	16½	Wisc PS 1.16	19	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16	[illegible]
32	24⅛	Witco Ch .92	13	26⅛	27¼	26½	27	[illegible]
78½	61½	WitcoC pf2.65	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	66	[illegible]
13½	9⅛	WolveWW .36	23	10¼	10½	10¼	10	[illegible]
23⅞	17¾	Wometco .44	19	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18	[illegible]
19⅝	14¼	Woods Cp .48	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14	[illegible]
55¾	35½	Woolwth 1.20	227	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51	[illegible]
78⅝	51½	Woolw pf2.20	12	71½	72⅜	71½	72	[illegible]
197	187¾	Wrigley 3a	x32	124½	176	172	174	[illegible]
17½	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	199	16	16	15½	15	[illegible]
		X						
119¾	84⅝	Xerox Cp .80	345	118¼	119¼	118¼	118	[illegible]
34¼	22⅝	Xtra Inc	51	24⅜	24½	22⅞	22	[illegible]
		Y						
19⅞	16½	Ynss SD 1.20	12	17	17	16⅝	16	[illegible]
		Z						
45	36¼	Zale Corp .64	23	39¾	39¼	39	39	[illegible]
36½	28⅝	Zale pfA .80	1	31	21	31	31	[illegible]
42	27⅛	Zapata Norn	89	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	39	[illegible]
82	57	ZapaNor pf 2	5	80	80	79⅝	79	[illegible]
47¼	30	Zayre Corp	222	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	39	[illegible]
54⅞	36⅜	Zenith R 1.40	53	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51	[illegible]
26¾	16⅝	Zurn Ind .28	48	22⅛	22½	21⅞	22	[illegible]

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	4⅛	Abrdn P .12f	6	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅝	Acme Hamil	44	3	3	2	3	
	2½	Acme Prec	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	15⅝	Action Ind	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	3½	Adams Rusl	5	6	6	6	6	
	8⅝	Admiral Intl	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	7⅛	A&E Plast P	22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
	9⅛	AeroFlo .36	25	13½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	−1½
	12¼	Aerojet .50e	42	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
	6⅜	Aeronca Inc	10	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
	5	Aerosol .10f	18	5½	6	5½	6	+⅜
	5⅛	Aerovox Co	17	6	6	6	6	
	10⅝	Affil Cap Cp	14	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
	6⅜	Affil Cap wt	38	7¼	8⅛	7⅛	8	
	9⅞	Affil Hosp .20	11	10½	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+⅜
	6	AIC Photos	16	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
		Aiken Ind	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	8½	Airborne Frt	102	13⅛	13¼	13	13	−⅛
	5⅝	Airpax Elec	3	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
	11	Airwick B .25	37	25⅛	26⅞	25⅛	26¾	+1¾
	19⅛	Alan Wd .30g	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	54	AlaP pf4.20	z100	55	55	55	55	+⅛
	20⅝	AlnWood 1.60	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	Alaska Airl	17	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	−⅛
	6⅝	Alba Wal .24	25	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
	6	Alden Ind	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
	17⅛	AllsMtg 1.57g	218	21⅜	22	21	21⅞	+⅜
	5⅛	All Amer Ind	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	12⅝	Allegny Airl	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	8⅜	AlleghAirl wt	2	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
		AlleghyCp wt	18	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
	15⅛	Allen El .87f	20	24⅛	24⅞	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
	24⅛	Alliance T R	7	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	−⅛
		AllianceTR wt	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	3½	Allied Art	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8	Allied Contrl	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	4	Alpha Ind	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
	3⅛	Altamil Cp	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	12⅛	AlterFds .50	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
	30	Alcoa pf 3.75	z100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
	9⅛	AlumSpec .44	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	10⅛	Amco Ind	82	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	−⅛
	14⅛	AmerHess wt	465	17	18⅛	17	18⅛	+1⅛
	15	Am Agronom	43	16	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
	6⅛	A AutVnd .20	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	Am Blltrt .30	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
	3⅛	A BkStra .21f	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	30⅛	AmBldgM .36	16	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37	+⅛
	21⅛	A CenM 1.42g	59	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
	12⅛	Am Fin 1.10	44	21	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	23⅛	A Fitch 1.24g	14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Am Fitch wt	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	3⅛	A Israeli .33g	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	9	A MaizeA .33	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
	18⅛	AmMotInns	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
	25⅛	AmPetrl .55g	18	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
	3	Am Precis	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	7⅛	A RllyTr .55g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	4⅛	AmTech 1 1f	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	16⅛	AmesDep .51e	63	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	+1⅛
	11⅛	Amrep Corp	61	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
	6	AndreaR .05p	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
	22⅛	Angelica .18	87	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	9⅛	Anuul Co	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	Anthony Ind	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	8	AO Indust	64			2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Apollo Indust	40	8	8	8	8	
	4⅛	Applied Data	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	2⅛	Applied Dev	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	25⅛	Aquitain Ltd	53	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
	17⅛	Arctic Ent	289	33⅛	33⅛	32	33⅛	+⅛
	8	Argus Inc	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	13⅛	AriColoLd C	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
	16⅛	Ark Best .30	44	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
	24⅛	ArkLGas 1.38	92	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	Arrow Elect	60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
	18⅛	Arundel	13	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
	5⅛	Arwood Cp	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	Ashl Oil Can	26	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
	7	ASPRO .25b	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
	18⅛	AssdBaby .40	6	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	AssdFdSt .30	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	24	Assd M 1.20g	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
	28⅛	AssdProd .40	2	29	29	28⅛	29	+⅛
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	10⅛	Atlanta Cp	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
	2⅛	Atico Chem	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	15	Atico M .85g	34	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	
	4⅛	Atico Mtg wt	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	13⅛	Atl CMtn .33g	54	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
	3⅛	Atlas Cp wt	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	19	Augat Inc	24	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
	12⅛	Austral Oil	37	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	5⅛	Auto Bldg	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
	7	Automat Rad	0	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	5⅛	AutomSvc .28	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	32	AutoSwit .40g	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
	3⅛	AVC Corp	2	6	6	6	6	
	4⅛	AVEMC .10	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

B

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	28	BagdCop .40b	4	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35	+⅜
	21	Baker Ind .24	38	22	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
	16⅛	Baker M .42g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	23⅛	Baldwin DN	2	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Bald Sec .16g	1	6	6	6	6	+⅛
	4⅛	Ball Co	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	Banister Cnfl	53	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
	23⅛	BankrUt .14g	393	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−1⅛
	3⅛	Banner Indus	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	Barb Lynn	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅛	Barnes Eng	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
		Barnwell In	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
		Barry R 1.67f	17	14	14	14	4	−⅛
		Barry Wr .20	x16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Bartell Med	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
	6	Barth Sp .33	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
		BartonBr .45f	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
	6	Bartons Cdy	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	2⅛	Baruch Fostr	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	8	BarlicET	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	2	BBI Inc	13	3	3⅛	2	3⅛	
	8⅛	Behaviorl RL	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
	12	Behring Corp	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15⅛	−⅛
	4	Bell Electrn	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	4⅛	Belscot .40f	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	17	BenS Mg .50d	27	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	Ben StMg wt	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	9⅛	Benrus Corp	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	BergBrun .24	x50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
	20⅛	Berg E pf.15	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
	5⅛	Berkey Corp	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
	21	Berven Carpt	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
	6	Beth Cp .76f	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
	9	Beverly Ent	134	14	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	17⅛	Big Bear 1.08	21	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	−⅛
	22⅛	BinneyS .40	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
	8⅛	Bluebird Inc	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Bluebird wt	32	3	3	3	3	+⅛
	15⅛	Bohack Corp	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19	−⅛
	12⅛	Boothe Comp	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	4⅛	Botany Inl	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅛	Bowmar Ins	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
	14⅛	Bowne Co .16	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	Bow Vall .10	409	30	31⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	Bow Vly In.10	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	4
	22⅛	Brad Ragan	11	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
	17⅛	BradRagn wt	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
	21⅛	BradlCom Sy	20	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
	9	Branch In .50	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	BraniflAir wt	41	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16	+⅛
	7⅛	BraifA .21f	571	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11	+⅛
	1⅛	BrascanLt b	8	0⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
	14⅛	Braun En .32	8	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛	−⅛
	7⅛	Breeze .59f	43	13	14	13	14	+⅛
	6⅛	BrA Tob .10g	2	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16	+1-16
	7 11-16	BrATb r .16g	2	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16	+1-16
	4⅛	BroDart Ind	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
	3⅛	Brody Seatg	7	3⅛	4	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
	1⅛	Brown Co wt	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	12⅛	BrunF A .40b	4	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
	13⅛	BrunF B .40b	11	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
	6⅛	Bruce Robert	38	11	12	11	11⅛	+⅛
	30⅛	BT Intl 1.28a	22	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
	2	BTB Corp	22	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	8	BTUEng .07p	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Buehler Cp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	18⅛	Bundy Corp 1	38	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Burgess Ind	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	21⅛	Burns Intl .40	112	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	Butler Aviat	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	10	Buttes Gs Oil	164	12⅛	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+1⅛

C

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		Cablecom Gn	17	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
	28⅛	Calder .38d	49	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
		Calcomp	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	13	Cal Hlt Care	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
	33⅛	CalPrtCan 1	8	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
	17⅛	Camcolac .15	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	5 15-16	CVAMPBChib	6	7 1-16	7⅛	6 13-16	6 13-16	−3-16
	2	Campbl .30	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	2⅛	CanExp G&O	150	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+1-16
	5⅛	Cdn Homestd	97	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1-16
	12⅛	CanHydro .25	1	15	15	15	15	+⅛
	17⅛	Canlnd P 1.20	22	20	20⅛	20	20	−⅛
	10⅛	CanJavin .44f	51	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	−⅛
	2⅛	Cdn Marconi	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	36⅛	Cdn SuperOil	23	42	43⅛	42	43⅛	+1⅛
	4⅛	Canaverl .16t	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	7⅛	Cap Ind .16p	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Career Acad	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
	10⅛	Caressa Inc	90	15⅛	17⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
	52	Carnatn 1.20	19	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+2⅛
	14⅛	Carb Fiss .80	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
	54	CaroPL pf 5	z100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	−1⅛
	2⅛	Carousel Fsh	32	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
	6⅛	CarrolDv .99f	8	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
	2⅛	Castleton Ind	40	3	3	3	2⅛	3
	9⅛	Cavitron Cp	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
	4⅛	CCI Craft	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	40	CeMa pf3.50	z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−1
	47	CenPwLt pf 4.50	z25	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+1
	10⅛	Cen Sec 1.30g	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
	16⅛	Centry Bf .60	4	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
	8⅛	Centryind .24	3	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
	2⅛	Certifid Cp		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
	2⅛	Certron Cp	187	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	4⅛	ChadthM .15g	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	17⅛	ChampHo .10	170	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Chapan Ind	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
	14⅛	Charter Med	4	19	19	19	19	−⅛
	11⅛	Cherry Burr	12	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
	22	ChesVt 1.08a	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
	9⅛	Christien Cos	25	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
	11⅛	CIC Leasing	268	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
	8	ChinaS .39e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	3⅛	Cinerama	83	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	
	23⅛	Circle K .32	41	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
	4⅛	CHIV AR wt	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
	12⅛	Citizg R .24	5	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
	8⅛	CityGsFla .56	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4	ClarkCbl .02e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	10⅛	Clarke G .10g	14	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
	11⅛	Clarkson Ind	9	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	−⅛
	4	Clarostat	7	5	5	5	5	
	4⅛	Clary Corp	33	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	Clopay .37f	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	10	CMI Corp	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
	26	CMI Inv Cp	62	36	37⅛	36	37⅛	+1⅛
	3⅛	Coburn Corp	232	6⅛	8	6⅛	8	+1⅛
	11⅛	Coff Mat .30	113	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
	4⅛	Cohen Hatfd	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	6	Cohu Elec .10	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	11⅛	Cole Natl .44	21	17	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
	26⅛	Coleman .40	179	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
	45⅛	Colon Cml	96	58⅛	60⅛	58⅛	60⅛	+2⅛
	19⅛	Colon Cml wt	81	29⅛	31⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
	9⅛	Colon Snl .38	4	11	11	11	11	
	23⅛	Colwd Cp .28e	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
27⅞	23	Colw M 1.160	49	27	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	+¼
8½	6⅞	Colwl Mtg wt	61	8	8	7⅞	8	−⅛
21⅞	15⅞	Combusin Eq	45	18¼	18⅞	18	18	
27⅞	21	Comnco .70	5	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+½
10⅞	6¼	Coml Afl .10g	17	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+½
14⅛	6¼	Commodor	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅞	10	ComHlth Fac	18	11½	11½	11¼	11⅛	+½
27⅞	22¼	Com PS 1.50b	6	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	−⅛
16	9⅞	Compoind .36	1	13	13	13	13	
17¼	6⅞	Comprh Des	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−½
4⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	13	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Comput Eq	78	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅜
5⅞	3⅛	Comput Instr	1	3½	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
13¼	7¼	Comput Invst	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Comp Al .22e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
21	11¼	Computest	4	12	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
17	8⅞	Conchemco	32	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
13¼	6⅛	Concord Fab	23	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
15⅛	10½	Condec Corp	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+½
6⅞	4⅛	Connlly Con	16	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
11⅛	6½	Conrex .30b	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	4	Conroy Inc	45	8	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
1 15-16	1¼	Con Cdn Far	8	1 3-16	1½	1⅛	1½	+1-16
15⅞	7⅞	CVONDenS .05g	17	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	Con Nat Sh A		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
13⅛	7¼	Con OG 1.12f	51	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15⅛	8⅞	Con Refing	4	12¼	12¼	13	12	−¼
4⅞	1⅛	Cont Mater	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	4⅞	Cont Tel wt	32	7¼	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Cook Elec .30	33	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Cook Ind	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
14⅞	2	Cooper Jarr	77	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
31	22	Corra Bk .72	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
9⅛	5	Cosmodyne	46	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
26¼	19⅛	Cousins .84g	37	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
25⅝	17⅛	CorCola Com	30	18⅞	20	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
9	4⅞	Craig Corp	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	CramerE .37t	15	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
17⅝	8⅞	Creative Mat	14	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	
32⅝	21⅞	CreoleP 2.60a	47	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Crest Foam	48	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Crestmont	78	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
25⅝	8⅞	Crompton .80	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
55¼	31	CenCPr 1.22t	63	38⅞	41⅛	38⅞	40⅛	+1⅛
14	9⅝	Crystal Oil	5	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Cubic Cp .05g	18	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Curtis Math	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
42⅝	25⅛	CutterA .44	x10	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+⅛
47⅛	23⅛	CutterB .44	x1	37	37	37	37	−⅛

D

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	8½	Daitch .25g	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8⅛	DamonC .40	22	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Daryl Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Data Control	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Data Documt	4	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Data Prod	46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Dav Mines	10	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Daylin wt	49	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
2	1⅛	DC Tras A	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	8⅛	DCA Develop	12	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	De Jur A .19f	3	6	6	6	6	+⅛
18	11	Del Labs	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Delta CVP Am	284	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	−⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Deltona Corp	37	33⅛	34	32⅞	33⅛	−1⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Delta Fd .25g	5	14⅛	15	14⅞	14⅞	
33	21	Den Tal Ez	19	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Dero Ind .45f	31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
16⅛	10⅛	DeRose Ind	20	13⅛	15⅛	12⅛	13⅛	−⅛
34	19⅛	Deseret Fh	34	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	28	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Detecto Scal	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
47⅛	30⅛	DevCpA 2.39f	25	46	46⅛	46	46⅛	+⅛
24⅛	21⅛	Dev Cp A wt	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Devon Appar	326	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	DHJ Indust	4	27⅛	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
13⅛	9	DiebolC 1.5g	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Diebld V 14p	25	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Dillard .30g	22	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Diodes Inc	15	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Diversey .50	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Dixilyn Corp	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
106	78⅛	Dome Petrol	142	105⅛	106	101⅛	104	−2
15⅛	12⅛	Domtar .40	7	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DPA Inc	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Draw Nall	45	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
24	15	Driver H .10r	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
23⅛	17	Drug Fair .40	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Duraloy Co	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Duro Tst .15d	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Dynalectra	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
17⅛	12	Dynell E .65f	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛

E

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	5⅛	Eagle Cloth	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	20⅛	ErlScheib .48	29	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	
8⅛	5⅛	Earth Resrcs	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
24	15⅛	Eason Oil .30	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
12⅛	9	EastnAir .54f	1	9	9	9	9	−⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Eastrn Co .96	6	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Eastn Frght	11	14	14	13⅛	14	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Eazor Exprs	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Eckmar Cp	29	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
33⅛	10⅛	Edgingtn Oil	29	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Edmos .15	55	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Edo Corp	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
9	5⅛	Egan M .20g	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Ehren Photo	101	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14	+⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Elco Corp	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8⅛	ElectHose .20	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Elect Assist	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Elect Comp	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Electron Eng	1	8	8	8	8	
10⅛	3⅛	Elect Resch	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Electron .60	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Electros .22f	14	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
2	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	El Tronics	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Emenee Cp	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Emp Fn .32f	20	15	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Entron Inc	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
21⅛	16⅛	EpkoShoe .64	76	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	gequit Cp .05e	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	20⅛	Equity Fd wt	34	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
10	6⅛	EquityNat In	37	9⅛	10	9⅛	10	
6	3⅛	Ernst EC A	2	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	
8	4⅛	Ero Ind	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	Espro Inc	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Espey Mfg	9	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Esquire Rad	5	18	17	17	17	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Essex Chem	7	5	5⅛	5	5	

F

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅛	2	Ets-Hokin Cp	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
10	6⅛	Evans Ar Ind	6	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	−⅛
37	10⅛	gexecutpa .24	17	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
2⅛	7⅛	Fabien .40b	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5	2⅛	Fairfld Noble	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Falcon Sbd	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Family Rec	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
18	14⅛	Fanny Farm	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	4	Fed Resrces	49	4	4	4	4	−⅛
15⅛	11⅛	FedMart .40b	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
18	11⅛	Felmont Oil	32	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
24⅛	2⅛	Felsway .32		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Fibrebord wt	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	FidelGr 1.52g	16	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
9⅛	4⅛	FidelcoGr wt	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
22⅛	19	Fid Ml 1.31g	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Field Plastic	52	8	8	8	8	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Filmways	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
19	12⅛	FlirDyn .01a	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
26⅛	21	FinSaBa .20a	5	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11	FiniGenl .24b	15	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
17⅛	12⅛	gfst Conn .8a0	13	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14	+⅛
2⅛	6⅛	Fst Den .63g	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Fst Desv wt	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	FirstNtl Real	35	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	FirstNtlRl wt	74	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Fst SL 5 .24d	24	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
13⅛	11	FstUn RE .88	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
15	10	FischerP .46t	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2	Fishman .40b	40	5⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Flight Safty	11	11	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Fla Capital	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	FlaTile A .20	x11	23	23⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
17	11⅛	FlowerlVND A	87	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Fluke Mt .41t	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31	10	Fly Tiger wt	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Foodrma .30	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
90⅛	64⅛	Ford Canda 2	2270	84	85⅛	84	84⅛	+1
20⅛	14	Forest Cit .25	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
24⅛	12⅛	ForestLb .44f	24	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20	−⅛
51⅛	27⅛	FrankMnt .10	108	45⅛	47⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+⅛
11⅛	9⅛	gfrank R .30g	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	17⅛	FranksNu .60	63	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+⅛
12⅛	12	Frantz Mfg	47	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
24	15⅛	Fresnillo .20g	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Friend Frost	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Frier Ind .30	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Front Air wt	33	4⅛	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
9	4⅛	Frye Indust	18	6	6⅛	6	6	

G

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅛	4⅛	Gabriel Ind	51	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Garan Inc .36	43	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Garcia Corp	16	18⅛	18⅛	10	10	
11⅛	5⅛	Garland Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	GaleSpG .10p	9	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
26⅛	29	Gaynor Stafd	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Gearhart .24	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Alloys	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Gen Battery	49	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
6	4⅛	Gen Builders	29	4⅛	5	4⅛	5	
58⅛	30⅛	G Cinema .40	24	55⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	−⅛
15⅛	9⅛	GenEduc Svc	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
11	4⅛	G Emplo .04p	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Gen Interiors	24	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16	11	GenMtgl .61g	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
4	3⅛	Gen Plywood	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	Genge Ind	24	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	+⅛
21⅛	10⅛	GerberSc Ins	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
23	17⅛	Giant Fd .50a	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅛	8 9-16	Giant Yel .40	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−1-16
5⅛	2⅛	Gilbert Cos	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	18⅛	Gilbert Flex	74	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27	+⅛
10	4	Gladding Cp	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Glasrock Prd	87	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Glen Ger .18f	7	8	9	9	9	+⅛
14	12	GlenDis B .10	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
31⅛	22⅛	GlobeSec Sys	9	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Gloucstr En	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	Gluckin Ltd	2	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Goldfatt .36	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	4	Goodway	9	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
11	6⅛	Gould Inc wt	134	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Grainger .30	3	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3	Granger At	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Granite Mgt	222	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	3	9⅛	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Gray Mfg	6	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GreatAm Ind	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Gt Basin Pet	72	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Gt Lak Chem	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4	Gt Lake Rec	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	Greenmn .29f	56	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
8	6⅛	Greer Hyd	2	7	7	7	7	
11⅛	7	Greyh C .20e	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
39	22⅛	GRI Corp .12	153	38	40⅛	38	40⅛	+2⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GrossTics .70	8	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GrowChm .32	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Gruen Ind	25	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GSC Enterp	16	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GTI Corp	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
45⅛	34	Guardian Ind	6	38⅛	39	38⅛	39	+1
38⅛	28⅛	GuarMI 2.36g	43	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	−1
30⅛	18	Guardon Ind	43	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	Gulf Can .60	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Gulf Wind wt	69	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

H

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅛	9⅛	NailsMlr .35g	18	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Hamilton Cos	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Hampsh Des	26	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	−⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Hampt Sh .32	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
40⅛	25⅛	Harland .10g	4	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Harnischfr 1	8	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	−⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Hartfld Zody	348	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Harvard Ind	8	4	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Harvey Grp	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
36	6⅛	Harvey St .24	4	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	−⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Hastings .20a	17	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HealthM .60	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Hecks Inc .08	109	24⅞	25⅞	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Heinicke Inst	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
12	10⅛	Helm M .07g	145	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
37⅛	26⅛	HelenaRu .76	19	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Her Mal .24g	20	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HIG Inc .25f	39	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	−⅛
11⅛	6⅛	HiShear .40	10	7⅛	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
31⅛	26⅛	Higbie M1 .80	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
48⅛	36⅛	Hillard .40g	67	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Hilhavn .04p	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
65	36	Hilton Hol wt	3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Hipotronics	32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Holm Indust	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Holoph 1.20a	18	38⅛	38	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
34⅛	24⅛	HomeO A .50	23	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
		Home A fn.50	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
57⅛	38⅛	Hormel 1.50	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
20	12	Horn Hardrt	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Hoskins .30a	9	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
32⅛	10⅛	Hospital Affil	26	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Host Ent .35f	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
46⅛	29	House Fabric	165	42⅛	46	42⅛	46	+3
21⅛	14⅛	House Vis .32	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
38	28⅛	HubellB 1	1	32⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
36⅛	42⅛	Hubb pfA1.75	2	50	50	50	50	−⅛
53	49⅛	Hudn&Man A	2	61⅛	52	31⅛	32	+⅛
49⅛	36⅛	HudB OG .50	8	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Huffman .30p	18	131	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Husky Oil .13	115	16	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
53⅛	51	Huyck Cp .48	109	50⅛	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	−⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Hydrometl	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
19⅛	14	Hydrom pf.40	11	15	15	15	15	+⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Nygrad Food	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
55⅛	39	NygrdFd pf 4	7	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	−⅛

I

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅛	24⅛	IdealToy 1f	154	38⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	IHC Inc	9	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	IllusWor Enc	18	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
9⅛	3⅛	IMC Magnet	5	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ImocoGy .64	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	ImpChm .18g	10	6 13-16	7	6 13-16	7	+⅛
25⅛	18⅛	ImprlOil .50a	446	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
16	10⅛	Indian Hd wt	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Inexco Oil	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Intlight Pict	30	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
8⅛	6	Inland Credit	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Instron Corp	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
12⅛	6	Instrum Sys	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Inl Controls	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
5	2⅛	Inl Conl A wt	23	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Inl Foodsvc	49	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	InFuneral Sv	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	InlGenia .48a	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24	12⅛	Inl Prot .10b	7	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
24	8⅛	Inl Stretch	109	16⅛	18⅛	16⅛	18	+1⅛
11	6⅛	Interphoto	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
15⅛	8	Interstate Un	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
62⅛	37⅛	InvDiv A 1.80	7	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50g58	1
15⅛	8	InvDivB .45	83	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
15	10	Invt Fdg .60b	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
0⅛	5⅛	Invt Roy .14a	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
26⅛	8⅛	Iroquois Ind	155	22⅛	23⅛	33⅛	85	+1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Irvin Indusl	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	5⅛	ISC Ind	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	12⅛	Ital Corp	64	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	ITI Corp	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+

J - K

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅛	4⅛	Jaclyn .14g	x1	8	8	8	8	−⅛
19	13⅛	Jacobs Eng	26	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Jamesway	42	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1
28⅛	19⅛	Jeannette Gl	90	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Jeff Lak Pet	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8	Jefferson Strs	23	10	10⅛	10	10	
8	5⅛	Jervis Corp	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	2⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
33⅛	18⅛	John Pd .22g	126	19	19	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
9	7	JS Industries	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7	Jupiter Cp	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Kaiser In .27f	214	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kalvex .60f	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Kane Mill wt	38	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	−⅛
44⅛	24⅛	KaneSvc .80	68	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
65⅛	39⅛	Kn GE pf4.50	z20	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+⅛
42⅛	22⅛	Kaul Brd wt	40	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Kavanau	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Kay Jwly	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Kenton .22	x71	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9	Ketchum .30	12	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15⅛	−⅛
42	25⅛	Kewanee .99	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
59	39⅛	Kewanee pf 2	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Key Co	32	13	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
11	6⅛	Keysl Ind .40	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Kliemb .130	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Kin Ark Corp	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7	Kingsford .16	12	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
14⅛	7	Kinny pfC .05	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
28⅛	20	Kiry Ind .36	15	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Kit Mfg	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Klevert Ind	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
30⅛	22⅛	Kleinerts	5	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Kilkiok .30	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Knoll Nor .60	4	14⅛	13	13	13	+⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Kollmrgn .40	9	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Kysor Ind .40	15	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛

L

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	3⅛	LaBarge Inc	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
21	20⅛	Lafay Radio	184	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	LAlgion Appl	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2	Lake Shore	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	LaMaur .36	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	LaPoint .20a	7	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Larwin 1g	171	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
4	2⅛	LaTour Bick	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	LeaRonl .28	28	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20	+⅛
13	7⅛	Leader Intl	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
10	6⅛	Leasco Cp wt	07	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Le Ent .28	17	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+1⅛
12	7⅛	Lee Natl	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Leh Press .56	x5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Leigh Prd .36	11	17	17	17	17	
26⅛	13⅛	Leisure Tec	36	24⅛	25⅛	24	25⅛	+⅛
48	31⅛	LernerStr .80	14	47	47	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
33⅛	18⅛	Lerner Sl wt	9	51⅛	51⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	LeslieFay .32	15	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LevinTown	16	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
75⅛	62⅛	Levitz Furn	307	73⅛	74⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Liberty Fab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Liberty Leas	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9	LilliAnn 1.16f	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
14⅛	8⅛	LilyLynn A	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ling TVgt wt	44	0	8⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Lodge&Shp	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Lochman .32	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3	Logistic Ind	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
27⅛	21	LaGenSv 1.12	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LSB Ind .25f	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LTV Aero .80	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	LTV Aero wt	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	LTVElec .15g	26	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	LTV Ling All	2	2⅛	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
4⅛	⅛	LTV Ling w 1	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	LTV Ling pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Lundy Elec	6	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Lynch Corp	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛

M

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅛	2⅛	Macold Ind	2	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Macro Chel	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Magna Oil	13	4	4	3⅛	4	
19⅛	17	Me PbSv 1.20	2	18	18⅛	10	18⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mallory Ran	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
31⅛	24	Mamm Mart	130	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	28⅛	+⅛
11⅛	0	Magmt Data	5	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
11⅛	6⅛	MangelS .07p	12	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Manef TR .50	112	10⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
34	6⅛	Marathon M1	105	33	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅛
10	5	Marinduge	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	7⅛	Marlene Ind	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
67	44⅛	Marley .40	34	66⅛	66⅛	65	65⅛	−1⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Marshal Ind	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Masland .40	6	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	
17⅛	8⅛	MalerRa .07g	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Maul Bro .20	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Maule In .30g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	5⅛	McCrory wt	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	McCror wt n	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
30⅛	24	McCull Oil	93	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
44⅛	28⅛	McDongh .40	29	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	−1
17⅛	14	Means&Co 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
17⅛	12	Medalist .24g	5	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	MedcoJwly A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
40⅛	26⅛	MediaGen .52	20	29⅛	38⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	13	Mego Intl Inc	48	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
22⅛	14⅛	MEM Co .72	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Menasco .411	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
25⅛	15	MerleNa .20g	3	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	
2 9-16	1⅛	Merrill Isld	15	1⅛	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	+1-16
10⅛	7⅛	Metrocre En	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Mich Genl	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9	5⅛	Mich Sug .10	23	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Mich Sg pf.24	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33	16⅛	Microwave	100	23⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−1⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Midlnd Co .20	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	Mid Mtg .71g	51	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
27	18⅛	Midw Fin .32	8	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
26⅛	14⅛	Milgo Elect	63	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
16	9⅛	MillWohl .30b	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MillOnyx .54f	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
39⅛	19⅛	Milton Roy	3	0g2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
22⅛	16	MoBeefPkr	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Mite Corp	16	5	5⅛	8	5⅛	+⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Mobile Home	88	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
18⅛	7	Modern Maid	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Mohawk Air	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Molybd Can	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
18⅛	6	Moog Inc	23	18	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Morse El Pd	31	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+1
10⅛	7⅛	Morton S .32	x5	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MottsSMk .1 6	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9	Mouldings	288	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
34⅛	14⅛	gmt Vern .80	5	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	+
14⅛	9	Mov Star .50	24	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
4	2	Movielab	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	MPB Cp .30	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5	MPO Video	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
20⅛	12⅛	MultiAm .10g	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

N

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	4	Napco Ind	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Narda Micr	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
7	4⅛	Nat Altalfa	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Bellas H	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	Nat Gen wt	35	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	232	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Nat Hlth Ent	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Nat Ind wt	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39	29⅛	Nat Med Ent	46	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	N Realty .80	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
41⅛	18⅛	V N Semicondt	14	37⅛	38	37⅛	38	+
17⅛	9⅛	Nat Spinng	26	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Nat Systems	29	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	NBO Ind	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9	Needhm Pk	17	14⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16	+⅛
25	11	Nalsnar .20	2	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20	11⅛	NellyDon .61f	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	3	Nestle LeM	24	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13	Nwcor .90	x5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26	14⅛	N Eng Nuclr	5	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24¼	+⅛
13½	6⅛	N Hamp Ball	1	8½	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
3	1⅝	Newidria Mn	12	2	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
21⅝	12	New Mex&Ar	3	17½	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
5⅞	3½	NewPark Mn	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	−⅛
82½	41⅝	N Proc .90g	62	71	72	71	71⅞	+1⅞
29⅞	21	NY Times .20	26	24½	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
7⅛	6	NiadFSvc .16	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	13½	Nort Sn Ry	3	23¾	21	20¾	21	+½
17⅜	12⅝	Nortek .28f	24	15¼	13½	12¾	12¾	−½
9½	4⅛	Nor Am Roy	27	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
8 9-16	5⅝	Nor Cdn Oils	503	7½	7 15-16	7¼	7 15-16	+13-16
7	4	Nocasl Airlin	8	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
42½	35⅝	N InPS pf4.25	z100	56½	56½	56½	56½	8
24⅛	15⅛	NNG Mob wt	47	31¼	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
14	7½	Novo Corp	2	9	9	9	9	+½
4⅛	2⅝	Nuclear Am	52	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
47⅛	26⅞	Nuclear Data	31	32	32¼	32	32¼	+⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Nytronics	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

O

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33¼	23¼	Offshore Co	5	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
29¼	14⅛	OKC Corp .80	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
9⅛	1⅛	Okonite wt	33	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
13½	5	Old Town	8	11	11	11	11	
18½	9¼	Olla Ind	15	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
106⅝	75	Ooklep 3.86g	z100	83½	83½	83	83½	−½
11⅜	5¼	Originala .20	4	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	Ormand Ind	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31	23⅝	OverhdDr .60	9	25½	25½	25	25	−⅛
11⅛	7	Ovars Secur	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
24	15⅛	Over Ship Gr	127	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+1⅛
5	2⅛	Oxford Elec	17	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
15½	9⅛	Ozfd Fst .30g	52	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	+⅝
8⅛	3⅛	Ozark Airline	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

P

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅞	11	P&A Indust	1	15⅛	15½	15½	15¼	+⅛
5½	2⅝	P&F Indust	43	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pac Cst Prop	8	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	2	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
21⅛	17½	PGE pf 1.32	3	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
19	16	PGE 5pf 1.25	7	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
19⅛	15⅛	PG Rd pf1.25	11	18⅛	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
19⅛	15½	PG 4.80pf1.20	6	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
37⅛	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	1	30	32	30	30	
27⅛	25½	PG 8.16pf2.04	9	27	27	25⅞	27	
29⅞	29	PGE 9pf 2.25	11	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+⅛
19¼	10⅛	P Hold .20b	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
61	56⅛	Pac Ll pf4.50	z540	58⅛	59	58	58	
65½	56⅛	Pac Ll pf4.40	z200	57	57	56⅛	56⅛	−⅛
10	13⅛	P NwTel 1.04	9	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
24⅛	23⅛	Pac Plantron	11	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
25⅛	20g5	PacSLoan .30	12	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26	+⅛
22	9⅛	P SwstAir wt	8	18⅛	18⅛	10	18	
19¼	8⅛	Pall Corp A	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	−⅛
17	10⅛	PVALOMAR	[illegible]	12	12	12⅛	12⅛	12
17⅛	14⅛	Palomin .35g	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
30⅛	24	Pamida Inc	39	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	−⅛
5⅛	3½	Pantasote	13	4	4⅛	3⅞	5⅛	−⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Park Ele .48f	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
8½	4⅛	Parkian Hos	6	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21	17½	Parsons .25e	47	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
9⅛	6⅛	Pal PPap .20	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34	24	Peab Oal .47f	37	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
22⅛	11	Peel Elder	15	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	
6⅛	6⅛	Pemcer Inc	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
12½	10⅛	Penn RIE .85	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
24⅛	16⅛	PennTra .70a	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5	PenobSh .20p	7	5	5⅛	3	5⅛	
40	28	gpcp Boys .96	4	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Pepcomin .40	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
33⅛	21⅛	PEP1 Inc	12	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Perini Corp	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	7	Permaner	40	15⅛	15⅛	13	15⅛	
48⅛	31⅛	Petrie Str .40	4	48⅛	48⅛	43⅛	48⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	PhilLgDis .91	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
65	38	Pickwick Intl	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	−⅛
42⅛	35⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	44	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Pioneer Plas	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
12	6⅛	PionerSy .12f	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
28	20⅛	PitDesMoin 1	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
34g7	29	Pittway .60b	16	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Pitt WV T .54	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
59½	29⅛	Placr De .60g	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
22	10⅛	Planl Ind	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Plaza Group	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PNB Mtg Rll	22	23⅛	24	22⅛	24	+⅛
6⅛	5	PNB MR1 wt	29	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Paloron .56f	22	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
10½	13⅛	Palych .73f	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Polymer Cp	z100	7	7	7	7	
25⅛	15⅛	Potter Insl	34	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
17⅛	18⅛	Prairie Oil	81	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
18	14⅛	Pratt Lamb 1	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Prall Rd .20	3	4	4	4	4	
58⅛	42⅛	PrentHall .76	428	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Preston .14g	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Prolr Sll .75g	2	22	22	22	22	
10⅛	8⅛	Prov Gas .64	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	Prud Bdg .24	23	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	0
7⅛	4⅛	PredFnds .10	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Pubco Pfl .15	23	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
21⅛	10	PumaGord 1s	44	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	10⅛	Puritan Fash	57	30⅛	22	30⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	14⅛	PuritnFsh wt	70	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9	PutnamsS .34	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛

R

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	2	Ramer Ind	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12	Ranchrs Ex	122	12⅛	12⅛	13	12⅛	
16⅛	15⅛	RangerO Can	25	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Rapid Am wt	72	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	9	Rath Pack	134	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Ray Resrcs	26	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
19⅛	7⅛	RB Indust	23	16	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Reading Ind	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
26⅛	22	Real El 1.40e	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Rltylndtr .97g	1	17	17	17	17	+⅛
57⅛	21⅛	Recrion Corp	15	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	REDM .10d	6	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Reeves Telec	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Rem Arm .80	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
22⅛	17⅛	RepMtg 1.80a	27	19g2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
9⅛	3⅛	RepMtgIn wt	41	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
57⅛	33⅛	RsrchCtl .88	23	53⅛	54	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Reserve OG	186	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
10	6	Resistoflex	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	ResortsIntl A	38	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
8	5	Restau Assoc	19	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Rex Noreco	56	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
19⅛	9⅛	RH Med Svcs	74	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
14	7⅛	Riblet Prods	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Richford Ind	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
18⅛	11⅛	RicoArg Mng	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Riker Mxn pf	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	RitterFin .12f	20	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Robintech	10	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Roblin Ind	81	0⅛	0⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Rockway .80	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
29⅛	10⅛	Rogers Corp	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	Rollins Intl	54	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25g4	−1
14⅛	6⅛	Ronco Telepe	9	2⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	RowenDrl .14g	23	32	31	31⅛	32	−⅛
14⅛	9	Rowland Pd	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Royal Amer	14	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
24⅛	16⅛	RPS Prod .19	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Ruse Indust	37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Russeks Inc	7	3	3	2⅛	2	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Russell Alum	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
12	7	RussMi .30g	x4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
43	28⅛	RustCraft .40	4	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+⅛
85	66⅛	Ryan Homes	25	83⅛	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+⅛
4	2⅛	Ryerson Hay	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛

S

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39	17	SabinRoy .44	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
34⅛	19	StJhnTrk .90	10	34	34	33⅛	34	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Salem Corp	155	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
38⅛	15⅛	Sambo R .10r	12	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	−⅛
8	4⅛	S Carlos .24g	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	S Die ggv pf1.90	5	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	+
13⅛	11⅛	S Die gg pf.88	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Sanitas .12	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Sargent Ind	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airwy	37	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1
36⅛	24⅛	Savin B Men	410	35⅛	36⅛	31⅛	32⅛	−3⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Savoy Ind	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SayreF .16f	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Scam Instru	7	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Schiller Ind	7	6	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Science Mgt	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Scient Atlan	7	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Scottex Corp	11	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
5⅛	10⅛	ScottysN .150	13	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	Scurry Rain	98	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SbdAlMill .30	2	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Sea Contalnr	21	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SbdPlywd .10	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Seabrok .05g	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Sealectro Cp	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Sea Ind .44	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	SecMtg 1 .45g	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
43⅛	15⅛	SelesCorp .40	22	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Seligmn Latz	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Semtech .21f	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sequoyah Ind	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Service Cp In	33	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	Serviceo	14	12⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Servo Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	11	Servotronic	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12	Seton Co .45	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Shaer Sh .16	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4	Shattck Denn	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	ShellRes .05e	23	13	15	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Shenand .46f	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
54⅛	39⅛	Sherwod Med	2	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	−⅛
14⅛	9	Sierra P Ind	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
21	7⅛	Sierracin Co	14	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Silco Indust	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sigma Insl	10	6	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Signet Cp .20	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Simco St .20b	6	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10	7⅛	Simkins .50	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15	7⅛	Simplxin .50f	36	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
22⅛	14g2	Simplex Wire	1	13	15	15	15	+⅛
23⅛	19	Sn VenOil 2a	2500	20	20	19⅛	20	
8⅛	6⅛	Silkin SmRlg	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Sky City Strs	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	10	Slick Corp	57	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
51⅛	22⅛	Slick pfA 1.75	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	gsmd Ind	10	5	5	5	5	
19⅛	11⅛	Salitron	98	14⅛	15	13⅛	14⅛	−⅛
31	24⅛	Sonder Brdct	73	23⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Soundsn .10g	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Soest Ca .64a	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	23	SC Org pf1.50	2200	28⅛	28⅛	0⅛	28⅛	+
117	108⅛	SCE pf8.96		111	111	11	111	+1
115⅛	105⅛	SCE pf8.70	2	107	107	107	107	−⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SC 5.80pf 1.45	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
25	20⅛	SC 5.20pf 1.30	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
17	13⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sou Real Ut	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
49⅛	37⅛	Sou Roy 1.29	3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	−⅛
17⅛	18	Swn Inv .70	40	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Specity Rest	109	19⅛	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	−1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Spector Ind	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Spectro .18	11	0⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Spencer Cos	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	SSP Ind .12g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15	13⅛	Std Allien .80	1	14	14	14	14	+⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Std Coosa .80	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Std Dred .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
47	27⅛	Std Mot A .75	6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Std Pac Corp	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
24⅛	22	Std Shrs .62f	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Std Thomsn	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Stanley Acia	0	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2	Stanwick Co	104	5	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Stardust .48	13	0⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Star Smkl .60	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
20	10⅛	Stalham Ins	90	16⅛	18	16⅛	18	+1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Steelmet Inc	18	8	0	7⅛	8	
5⅛	3⅛	Stellar Ind	1	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	Stepan Ch .52	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sterl Elecir	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sterl Extrudr	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
11⅛	4	Sterl Pre .20f	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	SternMll .06p	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
29⅛	19	Sterneo A	70	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Slop Shop .90	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
58⅛	38⅛	STP Corp .40	96	43⅛	45	43⅛	45	+1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Stratton Grp	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Struthr Wells	15	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
29	15	Suave Sh .33f	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Summit Org	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29	16	Sun Elec .40	18	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Supercr .08e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Super In .05g	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	19⅛	Superscope	276	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
4	2⅛	Supronics	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Susquehana	49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Susque pf.25a	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Sutro M 1.26g	49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
74⅛	26⅛	Syntex .40	365	67	69⅛	67	69⅛	+2⅛
29⅛	20	Sysco Cp .10g	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
18⅛	10⅛	System Eng	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛

T

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	13⅛	Tasty B .86b	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	10	Technic Oper	50	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Technic Tape	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
18	11⅛	Technicolor	207	14⅛	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+2⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Technitrol	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
80⅛	56⅛	Telepromtr	18	82⅛	82⅛	01⅛	81⅛	−1
11⅛	6	Tenna Corp	81	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	Tenneco wt	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Tenney Eng	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Tensor Cp	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Teradyne Inc	15	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	−⅛
24⅛	4⅛	Term Nuds	54	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
36	23⅛	Tesoro Pet	61	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29g2	4
70	58½	Tx PL pf4.56	z250	61	61¾	61	61¾	+1¾
9¾	3⅞	Texstar	24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
25	15¼	Textron wt	11	20	20¼	20	20¼	+½
7⅛	4⅛	TFI Co Inc	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
15⅛	10⅝	ThorMkt .45g	4	12	12	12	12	+¼
14⅝	11	Thriftmt .05g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
33¼	23⅞	Tokheim .60	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−¼
18	13⅛	Tonka Cp .40	184	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+½
21⅛	15⅛	TorinCorp .40	6	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−½
8½	4⅝	Total Pet NA	123	8½	8⅝	8 5-16	8½	+1-16
17⅝	14g3	Total P pf .70	20	17⅛	17⅝	17	17	−¼
11⅝	0	Town Cntry	55	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	
14	10⅝	Tran Lux .35	47	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12¼	+⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Transair .02e	2	3	3	3	2	
23⅝	6⅛	TWA wt	86	17¾	18	17½	17¾	+⅛
8⅛	5	Tri State Mot	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30⅝	18⅝	TVRIANG P .15e	18	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Tub Mex .15g	10	2⅞	2⅞	2 13-16	2⅞	−⅛
12	7⅝	Tyco Labs	97	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛

U

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4	Udico Corp	6	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	UIP Corp	26	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
11¾	3¾	Unexcelled	152	13¾	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	
15	10	Un Finl .76f	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
29½	17¾	Un Invest .70	4	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½	+½
14½	10⅝	U StOVM 1.42G		14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Unam 1.52s	24	28¾	28⅝	28½	28½	−¼
10½	3⅝	Unom Tr wt	60	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
11¼	6¾	UnAircPd .30	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbest .07	27	5	5 1-16	4 15-16	5	−⅛
9¼	3⅝	Unit Bd Cert	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4	UnBrands wt	204	4⅝	6	4⅛	5	+½
28	22	UnCoLin .30g	5	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	−⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Un Dollr .10p	1	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
7⅝	4⅝	gunll Foods	130	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
7	4	Un Natl Corp	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4⅝	1⅝	UnNat Cp wt	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
51⅝	24	U P Dye .37g	92	28¼	30⅝	27¾	30½	+2½
26¼	17⅝	Un Refin .15	41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	+¼
9⅝	6⅝	US Ceramic	7	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+¼
39½	19	US Pilfer	9	32⅝	32½	32	22	−¼
22½	18⅛	US LsoR .27g	59	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+⅜
6⅞	4⅝	US Leasg wt	39	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	−¼
22⅝	11⅝	US Nat Rsrc	21	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−¼
10⅛	5	US Radium	11	9	9	9	9	
20½	17⅝	US Rfln 1.40	18	19	19⅝	19	9	−½
7	5½	US Reductn	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	7⅝	US Ru R .50g	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	
9⅝	5⅞	US Smelt wt	6	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅝	−½
41⅛	4⅝	Unitrode Cp	22	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	−½
4⅝	2⅝	Univ Cigar	14	3	5⅛	3	3	−½
8⅝	4¾	Unv Conl .15t	13	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
28⅝	14⅝	Uris Bldg wt	12	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅝	
11⅝	6½	URS Systems	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜

V

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¼	14	VallesSt 1.15f	20	24	24	23¾	23¾	
11¾	4½	Valley Met	13	9	9	9	9	
10	4½	Valmac Ind	38	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Valspar .09g	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	
24⅞	11⅛	Van Dorn .32	133	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Vanguard Inl	51	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	3	Varo Inc	24	3⅛	3⅛	3	5	−⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Veeco Instru	11	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅛	−⅜
31⅝	15⅛	Veniceind .20	245	16⅞	18⅛	16⅝	17⅝	+½
10⅛	6⅝	Vermilron	11	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7⅝	−⅛
16⅛	4⅝	Vesely Co	112	16⅛	17⅛	15½	16⅞	+⅝
32⅛	26	Vetco Offsh	64	30⅛	21⅝	30	31⅛	+⅞
10½	7⅛	Viewlex	69	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
14g2	7	Vikoa Inc	23	8⅝	8⅝	0	8⅛	−⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Vintage Enl	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	VLN Corp	36	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Vol Merch	30	7⅝	0	7⅝	0	+⅜
17¼	7⅝	Voplex .30g	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2½	Vulc Corp .10	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅜

W

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7⅛	Web Mag .20	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	19⅛	Wacknhut .2 8	6	81	21¼	21	81⅛	+⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Wadell Equip	2	5⅛	5⅛	3⅝	5⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Ward CR Dp	18	12	12	11¾	12	+⅛
6	2¾	Ward Nds wt	0	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
12⅝	6	Wards Co .20	11	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½	+¼
12⅛	10⅝	Wash RIT .96	5	11⅝	11⅛	1		
28½	8⅛	Well McL .50	10	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅞
11⅛	6⅛	Welman Co	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
32⅛	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	7⅝	Wellco Enl	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
25⅛	15⅛	WellRGr .45g	38	21	21⅛	20⅞	21	+¼
6	2⅛	Wentworth	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
50½	22⅛	West Ch Pd 1	27	48⅛	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	−1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Westates Ptl	30	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
13⅛	2	Westby Fsh	75	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+½
7⅛	5⅝	Westrn O Pet	25	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
23⅛	17¾	Wstn Fin .15e	2	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−¼
6⅞	3⅛	Westrn Orois	13	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	
53⅛	38⅛	West Un Intl	13	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+½
16⅛	10⅛	Westrans Ind	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
32⅛	23⅛	Whelab .60a	8	25	25¼	25	25	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Whittaker .50	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
7⅛	3	Whitehall El	185	7⅛	10	7⅛	8	+⅛
7⅛	2	Whittakr wt	299	5	5⅛	4	4⅞	−⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Whitkr wt wl	8	5	5	5	5	
4	2⅛	Wichita Ind	5	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Willcox Gibb	7	6	6	6	6	
24⅛	16⅛	Wmhouse	5	17	17	17	17	
8⅛	5⅛	Wilshire .14f	56	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Wilsn CtF .30	14	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
30⅛	16⅛	WilsonCo 1.25	0	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅝
12⅛	3⅝	Wilson Co wt	43	10	10⅛	10	10	
20	9½	Wilson Br .75	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
13	6½	WilsonBro wl	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Wilson Ph .12	30	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
11⅛	8¼	Wilsn Sin .40	24	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
16⅛	13⅝	Wilzon pf .60	2	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	−⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wilson 5p wt	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅛	7⅛	Winkemn .4 8	1	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
67	57	Wisc P pf4.50	z10	59	59	59	59	+1
10⅛	6⅝	Wolv Indust	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Wood Ind .63f	5	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Wool Ltd .09g						
9⅛	6⅛	Wralher Cp	16	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
2	1⅛	Wright Harg	13	1⅛	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	WTC Air .05g	34	15	15⅝	15	15½	+½
8⅝	5	Wyand Ind	3	6	6	6	6	
20	15⅛	Wyand pf.25	6	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	−¼
6⅝	5⅛	Wyle Labs	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅝	23⅛	Wynn Oil	23	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Wyomisig	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	

Y

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	11⅛	Yates Ind	29	12	12	11½	11½	−
42	15⅞	York Ra .80s	21	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35½	+¾

Z

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	12⅛	Zim Hom .24	34	23¼	23¾	23	23¼	−⅜

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8½-81	92¾	93¾
Aerop Paris 9-85	103¼	104¼
Amax 8¾-86	93½	97½
Am Brands 8-81	98½	97½
Amerlbas 7¾-78	97¾	100¾
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	103¼	104¼
BeatFoods 9-85	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8½-86	93½	94½
Bendix 8-79	97	100
Bo g Warn 8-79	99	100
Borregaard 8¾-86	95½	96½
Cabot 9½-80	103½	104½
C.N.PTT 8-86	94¼	95¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	100½
Chevron 7-80	91	92
Chrysler 7-84	85	86
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
CNA Overs 9-75	103¾	104¾
Conoco 8-86	94	95
ContOil 9½-85	104½	105½
ContOil 7-80	92	93
Cont Tele 9-82	102¾	103¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Copen City 8-84	97	98
Copen City 9-85	100¼	101¼
Coben Tel 9-85	100¾	101¾
Copen Tel 0½-86	97	98
Corning 8¼-86	99	100
Courtaulds 9-82	102	103
Courtaulds 9¼-85	103	104
CotlerHam 7½-80	92½	93½
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 9½-85	103	104
EIB 8¾-86	100½	101½
El.France 8½-86	99½	100½
Erap 9-82	100	101
Ericssen 9¼-85	103	104
Esso 9-85	105½	106½
Esso 8-86	97½	95½
Ferrovia 8¾-86	97½	100½
FinlMtgBk 8½-86	92¼	93¼
Ford 8-81	99	100
GDF 9-85	103½	104½
GenMills 7-80	93	94
Gen Mills 8-86	94½	95½
Granges 8½-89	94½	95½
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	100¼	101¼
Gus 8½-86	95½	96½
Hambros 9½-85	103½	104½
Namersley 9½-85	102	103
Nawkar Sid 9-75	101½	102½
Honda 7½-81	93½	94½
Iceland 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
I.S.E. 9-85	102¼	103¼
ISE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Ireland 9-85	108½	101½
Ireland 8¼-89	92¾	93¾
Kimberley 8½-86	98¾	99¾
MassFerg 9-82	101½	102½
Mobil Int 7-86	91	92
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	102½
Montagu Jr 9¼-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9-85	103¼	104¼
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	100½	101½
Newfoundld 8½-86	98	99
NipponEl 7½-81	91¾	92¾
NovaScotia 9-83	102	103
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Oslo 9-85	102	103
OilsElev 8¾-85	100½	101½
Péchiney 9-85	101½	102½
QuebecCity 9-82	102¼	104¼
QuebecHyd8-74/79	100¾	121¾
QuebecHydr 9¼-8	102¾	103¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	95¼	96½
QuebecProv 9-85	102¼	103¼
Queensland 9-82	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
SFE 9-78	102¾	103¾
Siemens 9-85	103¼	104¼
SiruKvina 9-85	101	102
Transocean 7-80	90	91
Transocean 8-84	95	96
Transocean 9-85	103½	104½
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
TRW 7¼-83	87¾	88¾
UnitMerch 9-82	99¾	100¾
EastKodak 4½-83	96½	97½
Fed.Depl. 4½-85	111½	112½
Firestone 5-88	95½	96½
Ford 5-83	94½	95½
Ford 6-86	104¼	105
Fuji Photo 6½-35	178	180
GenElec 4¼-85	99½	100½
GenFoods 4½-82	95½	96½
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	84½
Nitachi 6¼-84	92	93
Holiday Inns 5-85	135	136
Honeywell 5-83	105	104
I.S.E. 5-28	112¼	113¼
I.S.E. 6¼-59	110¼	111¼
Itoh 6½-87	112	113
J. Logan 4¼-83	102¼	103½
W. Kidde 5-89	73¼	74½
Komatsu 6¼-84	102	103
Kubota 6½-84	90½	91½
Leasco 5-88	65	66
Leasco Int 5-89	55	56
LTV 5-88	44¼	45¼
MarMidland 5-88	98½	99½
Michelin 6-85	106½	107½
Miles 4¾-93	93¼	94¼
Mitsubishi 7-85	99	100
MitsubShoji 7½-85	113	114
Mitsui 6½-83	130	132
Motorola 4½-83	102¼	103½
MurphyOil 5-89	83¼	84¼
Nabisco 5¼-83	101½	102½
Owens Ill 5-77	100¼	101¼
PanAm 5¼-88	68	69
PennyJ.C. 6-89	115	116
Pepsico 4¾-81	116½	117½
PhilMor 4¾-89	175½	116½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	93¼	41¼
R.C.A. 5-88	90	91
Revlon 4¼-83	104¼	105¼
ReynoldsM 5-88	82¼	83¼
Searle 4¾-83	123	124
Texaco 4½-88	92	93
Toshiba 6½-85	92	91
20th Cent. 5-87	51¼	59¼
Tyco 5-84	52	53
UnionCarb 4¾-82	95	96
UtahIntl 5¾-83	175	198
WardFood 5¼-83	73	74
WarnLam 4½-33	124	125

*Ex-dividend.

Floating Rates

Autopista 9¾-75	99¼	100¼
Enel 8½-80	93½	99½
GeneralCa 7½-80	98¼	98½
Inslico 7½-90	97¼	98¼
Pepsi 6½-80	96	96½
Argentine 8¼-77	97½	98½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	79½	80½
Amoco 5½-84	95½	96½
Apco 6-89	83	84
Alusuisse 4¾-87	82¼	83¼
Amer Can 4¼-83	04	85
Am Tob 5¼-89	102½	103½
Asahi 6¼-84	102	133
Ashland 5-85	84½	85½
Beal Foods 7½-90	117	118
Chevron 5-88	98¼	97¼
Chesebr 6¼-84	111¾	112¼
Chrysler 4½-83	64½	65½
Chrysler 5-88	69	70
Cont Tele 5½-55	94	95
CommisInt 5-38	126¼	137½
Dai Nippon 6¼-86	119	120
EquityF 5¼-89	82½	83½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.07	89.76	111.91
Previous	97.11	89.77	111.50

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Danish crowns	7.3030
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Finnish marks	4.16
French francs	5.5130
German marks	3.50
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	622.63
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1046
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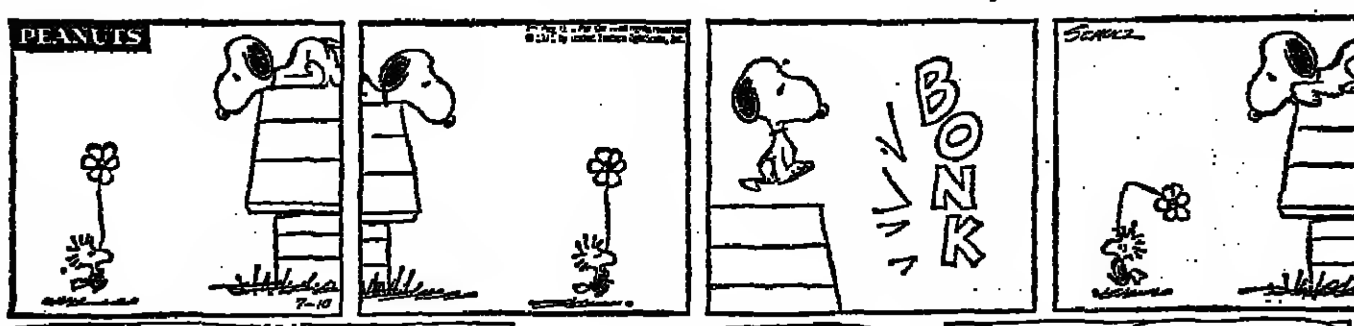

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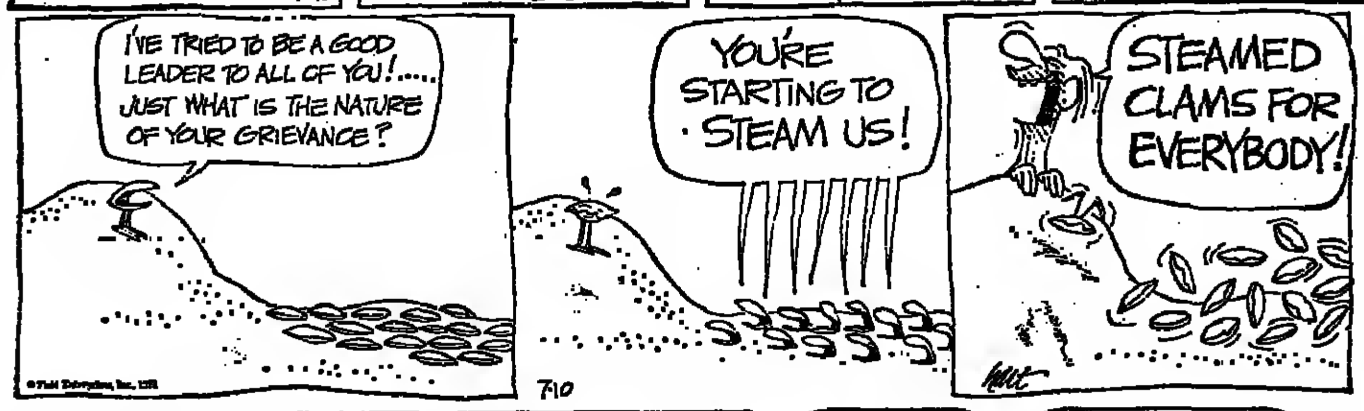
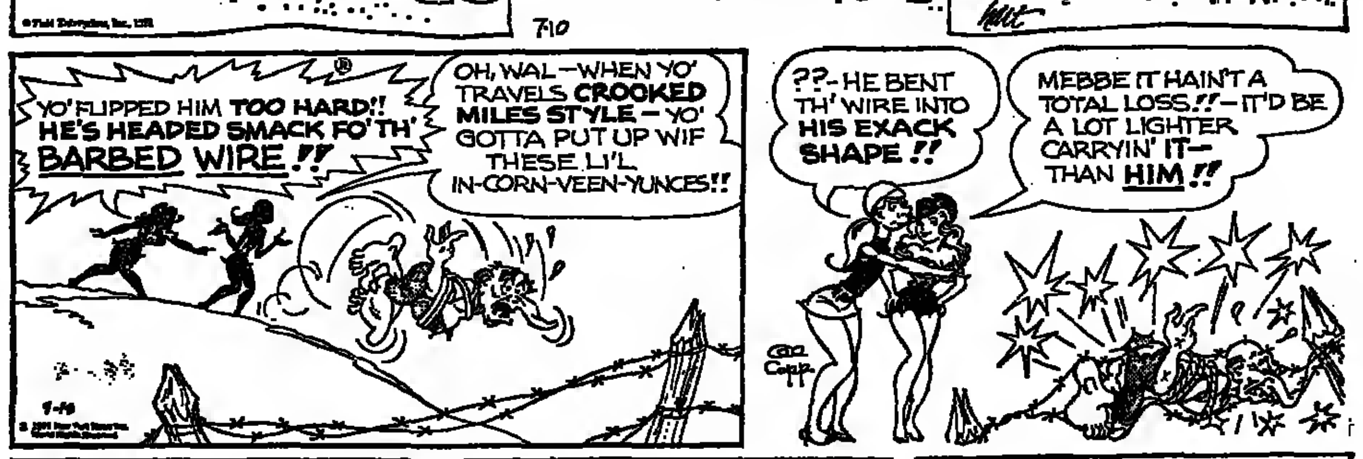
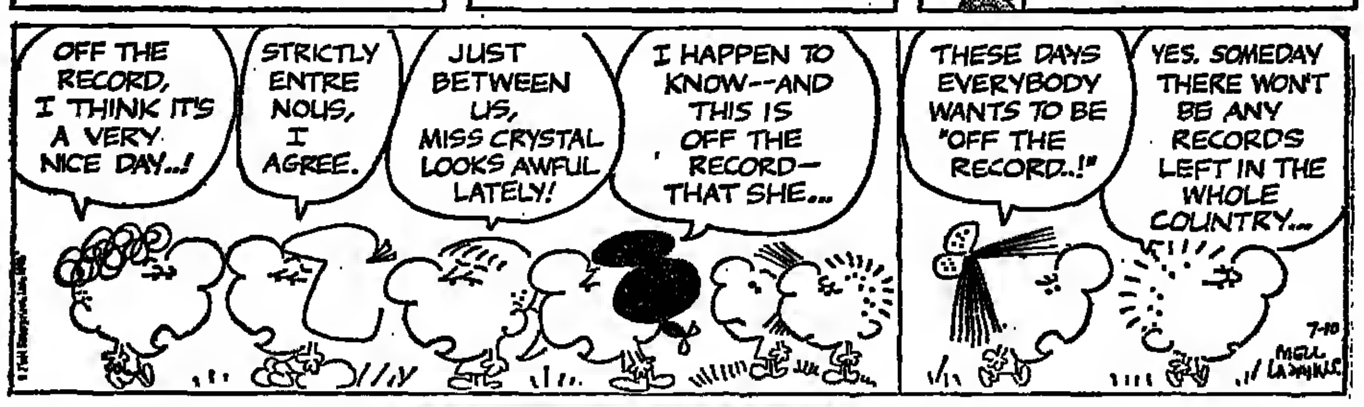


LI'L ABNER



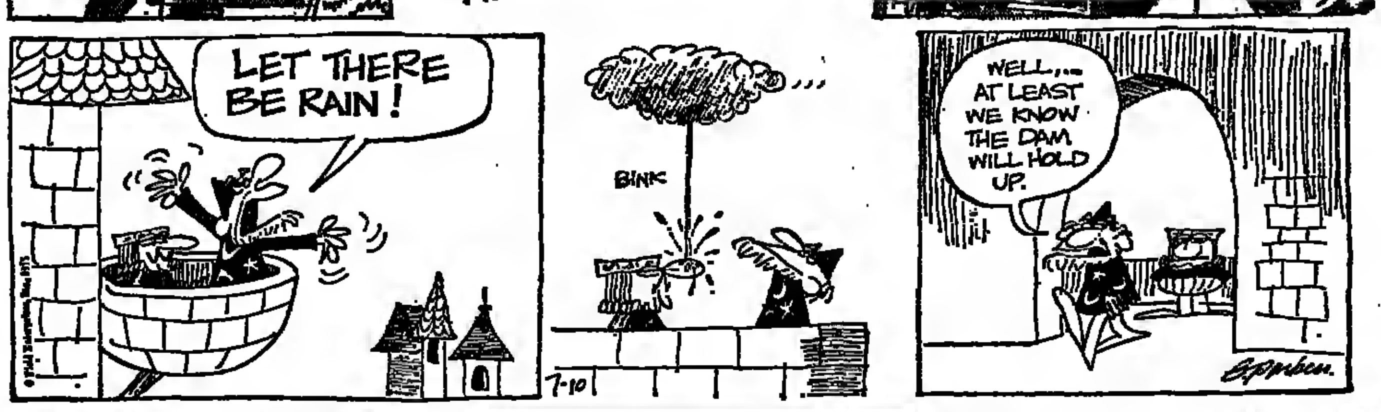
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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SEREH

PREMET

HOIBSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIVE MONEY PALATE BEFALL
Answer: *Prominent, and incompetent*—"NOT-ABLE"

BOOKS

DISCRETIONS

By Mary de Rachewiltz. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 207 pp. ... trated. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

In 1925, Ezra Pound's mistress, Olga Rudge, bore him a daughter and she was put to board at a peasant's farm in the Tyrolean village of Gais. The farm was a haven for unwanted children. Johanna and Jacob Marcher had no children of their own—two had been stillborn—but in addition to Pound's daughter Mary, they reared 16 children. Nine of them were abandoned by peddlers, vagabonds, beggars and whores; the rest came from sick or widowed relatives. The Marchers were surprised, therefore, when Mary's parents continued to send money, even more surprised when they came to visit. The author of "Discretions" never speculates on why she was left with tha Marchers. Though Pound could not have married Olga Rudge—he was already married—they did live together and presumably the child could have lived with them. As far as one can make out, Miss Rudge—a concert violinist—did not care to have her. In any case, the farmer and his wifa gave her enough security to enable her to forgive Pound and love him uncritically.

"Discretions" is a curious piece of writing. The style reflects both the peasant farm and the famous poet. Of the two, the first is the more successful. Though she is now an established translator and a prize-winning poet in her own right, Mrs. Rachewiltz still sounds like the little girl with the blond braids when she tries to describe the great *Herr*, as he was known in Gais. And this naiveté is the best thing about her book. However, we feel about Pound's poetry and his politics, it's fascinating to see him as a father.

When she was 13, Mary went to live with her parents in Venice. In spite of their long separation, Pound seems to have been very affectionate. Together they sat through Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" not once but twice. They saw a Tarzan film too, but it was Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire who made the greatest impression on Pound. Though he was then in his 50s, he tap-danced all the way home, advising Mary to join in and "get nimble."

He taught her tennis, which he played very well, and when she reached her late teens, he tried to teach her grace. She moved too heavily; her feet still belonged to the farm. With a broomstick, he tried to show her how to fence: "One two, keep your back straight, knees apart, down down." Her face had too little expression; she ought to learn how to smile, to move her facial muscles. Her father demonstrated, making the most extraordinary grimaces. To perfect her knowledge of Italian and poetry, he gave her the almost impossible job of translating the Cantos.

There are only occasional glimpses of his more controversial image, nothing of his anti-semitism. We do come across his peculiar idée fixe about money, what he called the "na... money. When he was appr... by young poets eager ... about their work or his, he... pull out a 10-lira note an... them to look at it careful... read the fine print. What ... mean? What did it say? ... they understood the na... money, they could not ... stand or write good poetry.

In 1933, Mussolini ... Pound, who had already sen... a copy of the "Thirty Ca... Pound showed Mussolini ... books that needed imme... translation into Italian for ... ter understanding between ... two nations. It included the ... ings of John and Henry A... and Thomas Jefferson, as ... as a number of essays, ... William Carlos Williams' ... the American Grain." ... years later, Pound went ... United States to do as m... Roosevelt, but was turned ... and had to content himself ... trans-Atlantic exhortations ... the Italian radio.

Mrs. Rachewiltz has ... add to tha contempora... counts of Pound's imprison... But it is strange that she ... more to say about his ... She worked so long and h... it, yet her description is ... anticlimactic. Perhaps, no... she had a husband and ... of her own, the single-m... devotion was no longer. Sentences like these do ... to dispel the mystery: "... the vision withered, all th... norms and the poetry turn... dead letter. The letter k... and kills the worth of ev... tion performed by it." After... ing with her for awhile, ... went back to Olga Rudge ... we get the impression the ... author's lifelong romance ... her father is ended.

On the dustwrapper of ... cretions" the publisher ... that the book illuminates ... of the more obscure passa... the Cantos. It certainly do... here Mrs. Rachewiltz ha... wittingly done her father ... service. After reading h... count, we see that the pa... in question could not possi... spond to literary exegesis b... they were completely pe... virtually undigested jott... circumstances that nobo... could know about. Agai... again, we find Pound turni... Cantos into a *kind of* dia... of the dark night of his ... of anything that happened ... floating on the surface ... days.

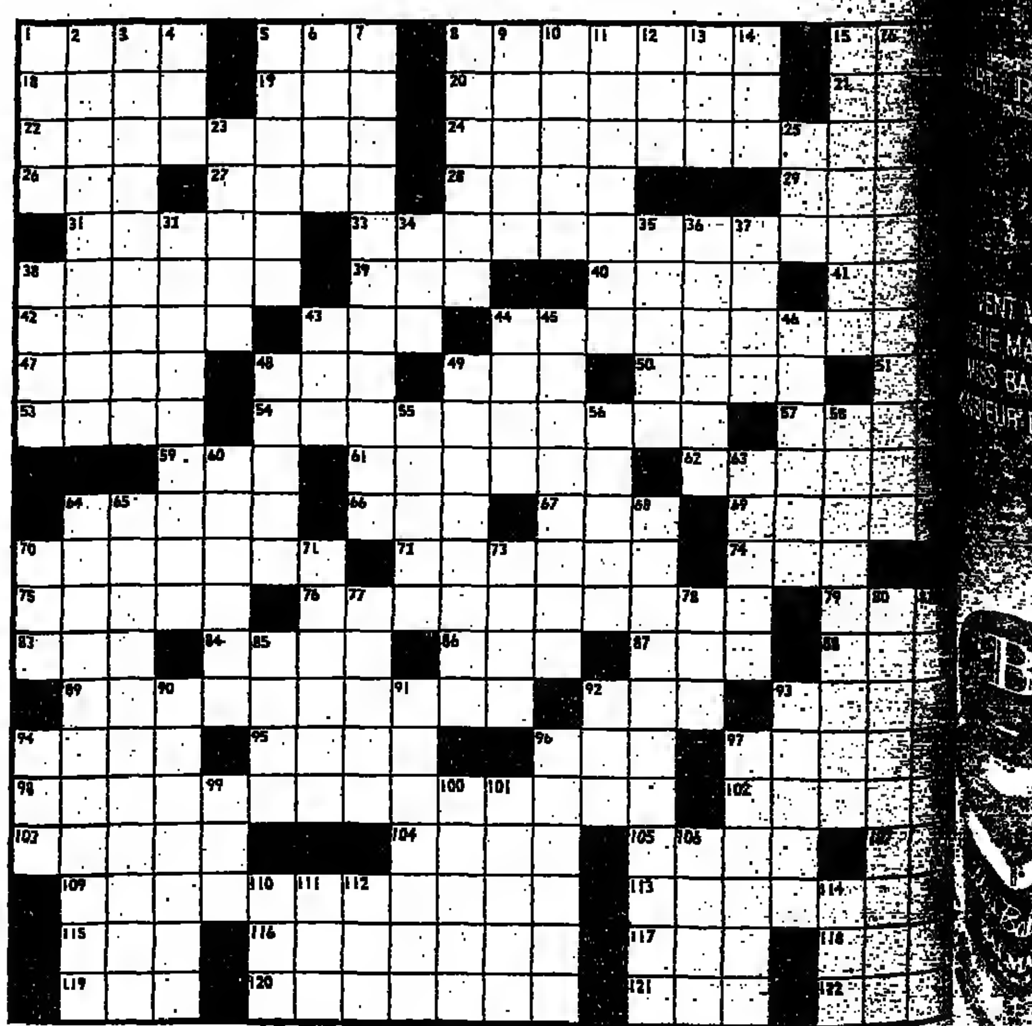
Pound, his daughter po... points out, was an excellent ... penter who made all the f... ture for their house in Ra... On the basis of her evidenc... carpentry of the Cantos is ... careful. Still, we have yet ... his most celebrated job: the ... ting and tightening of ... Eliot's "Waste Land." Fo... we'll have to wait until ne... when the original version ... Pound's notes, is to be publ...

Anatole Broyard is a boo... viewer for The New York ...

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL ...

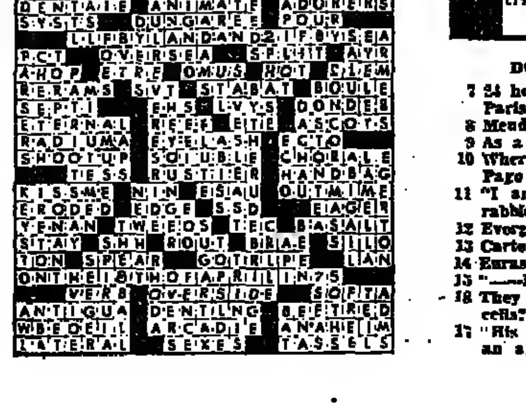
STIR CRAZY—By Edward J. O'Brien



ACROSS
1 Postal items: Abbr.
5 Decline
8 Filipinos
15 Balcony: Abbr.
18 Shout for attention
19 Teachers' org.
20 Glossy paints
21 Santa's sounds
22 63481, 71120, 82893, etc.
24 Plucky penologists
26 Possess
27 Bound
28 Steal: Slang
29 More pleasant
31 "Life —— an empty dream!"
33 Tuscaloosa inmate's song
38 Wrong
39 Roman god
40 Jannings
41 Whales
42 Ventilate anew
43 Ziegfeld
44 Sarcastic telegram
47 Riboflavin: Abbr.
48 Western state: Abbr.
49 Dine
50 In itself: Lat.
51 Wing
53 —— cat
54 Rice-field vehicle
57 Golf's Palmer
59 Mil. medal
61 "I'm doing well, ——?"
62 Red gurnards
64 "Master, ——?" (Judas's question)
66 Lemon color: Abbr.
67 Independence monogram
69 "... as lovely as ——"
70 —fit (clothier's offer)
72 Ancient flut
74 Pronoun
75 Stare, in England
76 Inmate's side of the story?
79 Recipe units: Abbr.
83 Spanish uncle
84 "... could —— horse!"
86 Conclude
87 Eur. nation
88 Gas: Prefix
89 Black Maria?
92 Grid scores
93 Las Vegas area
94 Corded fabric: Var.
95 Chem. compound
96 Wander
97 Allen and Lawrence
98 Convicted bigamist
102 Pratenses
103 —— misabib (Jer. 20:3).
104 Day: Abbr.
105 Growl
107 Printing devices: Abbr.
109 Value of yeast
113 Stack of mod records
115 Master: Var.
116 Gush back
117 Miss Arden
118 Closing word
119 Tokyo coins: Abbr.
120 Lies atop
121 Attention
122 Old rulers

DOWN
1 Toadfish
2 "—— heart shall be called prudent"
3 Keystone prison conditions
4 Opp. of antonym
5 Antagonism
6 Lager
7 24 hours in a Paris jail
8 Mendicant
9 As a whole
10 Where Page Page is
11 "I am —— of the rabble"
12 Evergreen
13 Carte or mode
14 Eurasian union
15 "——Nights"
16 They power cells?
17 "His glassy—— an angry ape"
23 Dilute: Sp.
25 Book of lives: Abbr.
30 Boxing units: Abbr.
32 Incarcerate Bambi?
34 Peking name
35 I go round: Lat.
36 Mine: Fr.
37 Harvests: Abbr.
38 Afternoon, in Australia
43 Angelico
44 Cattle field
45 "——off" (sale ad)
46 Affluence
48 Thesis abbr.
49 Optometrist's cherished alma mater?
52 The, in Nice
55 Depicts: Dialect
56 Piths
58 Spins again
60 Last night: Scot.
63 Front yards
64 In a small-minded way
65 Birdman of Alcatraz
68 Ph. D., for some
70 Deputy: Abbr.
71 Hydrocarbon
73 Eye part
77 "... an —— a sail"
78 Suffix with joy
80 Moment at Forest Hills
81 Brit. writer
82 Bribes
85 Arabian gulf
90 Climbs skyward
91 Eclipse
92 Hebrew ...
93 Wailing ...
94 Phone ...
96 N.Y. ...
97 Typewriter ...
99 A Wright ... short
100 Brit. ...
101 Rebuke
106 Fleeting ...
108 Week ...
110 Majesty ...
112 Borne ...
112 Plane ...
114 Bed, ...

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



هكذا من لاصل

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Huan-Lu, Jacklin Trail by 1

Trevino Takes Lead in Birdie Finish

By Fred Tupper

SOUTHPORT, England, July 9 (NYT).—Lee Trevino leads the 100th British Open by a stroke from Tony Jacklin and Liang Huan-lu with the rest of this distinguished field scattered behind them.

In a carbon copy of his tremendous finish last night, Trevino birdied six of the last nine holes to finish with a 69 and a 208 total for 54 holes, with Britain's hero and the grinning Formosan at 209. Gary Player and little-known Craig De Foy—American-born but now a British subject—are at 212. Jack Nicklaus is at 214, Charles Coody at 215 and Dave Stockton has 216 for the best American scores.

Lee's whole round was familiar. He had done it all the day before. The three bogey holes in a row that he had on the first nine before, he had again today. And that extraordinary devastation of the second nine that brought him an eagle and five birdies for 33 differed only in its particulars from another 33 tonight.

For all their devotion to Jacklin, Open champion here in 1969 and U.S. Open champion last year and their admiration for the gallant and superb shotmaking of Trevino, the man who stole the show was the 5-foot-6, 135-pound Liang.

Under the warm applause that turned to ringing cheers at the end, the little Oriental grew in stature with every hole. The short putts slid in first, then as his confidence grew they began to fall from outlandish distances. Liang had a 25-footer for an eagle on the 13th, his teeth gleaming and hat held high, and on the 16th he arrowed another at the target from 30 feet, slipping down on his knees and salaaming to his private gods in delight. By then he was leading the field and it was only Trevino's birdie putt on the 18th that deprived him of that honor as he walked off with the adulation of this crowd of 17,200 thundering in his ears.

"I do exactly my best," said Liang, "so thank you."

Jacklin Crowd

It was inevitable that the crowd would try to clap Jacklin home, "but it is very rude to cheer and yell when I miss," said Trevino, who was paired with Tony. Their favoritism was there for all to hear and Trevino was obviously upset during the jeers during his three-hole bogey run.

Jacklin had a 70 compiled solely because he putted beautifully. The trouble that he has had with his swing for the past year was evident again with a noticeable flourish at the top. "I knew what I was doing wrong," Tony said later, "but the Open is not the place to experiment. I don't think I've ever played so badly and scored so well." Jacklin went out to the practice ground to sort out his problems with coach John Jacobs, the man who tutored the British Walker Cup team to victory.

Record Round

The course record was snapped by 6-foot 6-inch Peter Oosterhuis, a 23-year-old British pro who is attached to a club in Fiji that is not yet built and where Peter has never been. The giant has the ball with such power that his card read as if he were playing a read as if he were playing a pitch-and-putt course. Oosterhuis had a 66 and has come out of the ruck to be at 213 with Roberto de Vicenzo, the 1967 Open champion, and 19-year-old Dale Hayes, the South African comer.

Nicklaus had an indifferent afternoon. He was four under par on the first four holes the first day and 50 holes later he had picked up only one other stroke, a birdie on the 18th tonight.

Masters champion Charles Coody holed a sand wedge shot from 70 yards for an eagle on the 18th for his 70 and 1970 PGA champion Dave Stockton had a solid 68 in his first British Open.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Lee Trevino	69-70-69—208
Tony Jacklin	69-70-70—209
Liang Huan Lu	70-70-69—209
Craig DeFoy	72-72-68—212
Gary Player	71-70-71—212
Peter Oosterhuis	76-71-66—213
Dale Hayes	71-72-70—213
Walter John Godfrey	72-70-71—213
Roberto de Vicenzo	71-70-72—213
Ramon Sota	72-72-70—214
Jack Nicklaus	71-71-72—214
Charles Coody	74-71-70—215
Malcolm Gregson	71-71-73—215
Dave Stockton	74-74-68—216
Bert Yancey	75-70-71—216
Harry Bannerman	73-71-72—216
Hugh Jackson	71-73-72—216
Peter Thomson	70-73-73—216
Howie Johnson	69-76-72—217
Bill Casper	70-72-75—217
a1 Mike Bonallack	71-72-75—218
Kel Nagle	70-75-73—218
Doug Sanders	73-71-74—218
Johnny Miller	72-76-70—218
Kel Nagle	70-75-73—218
Bob Charles	77-71-71—219
Peter Butler	73-72-74—219
R.G. Vines	75-71-73—219
Eric Brown	75-72-72—219
Bernard Hunt	74-73-73—220
Brian Huggett	73-73-74—220
Bruce Devlin	74-71-75—220
John Sharkey	73-73-72—221
Neil Coles	78-72-72—220
John O'Leary	70-75-75—220
Guy Wolstenholme	75-72-73—220
Roger Manning	72-72-76—221
Brian Waites	70-70-72—221
John Garner	76-74-71—221
Douglas Sewell	73-74-71—221
Jack Newton jr.	73-72-76—221

a1 Amateur.

SHOWING THE WAY—Lee Trevino points leg and golf club in direction of 18th hole after scoring an eagle in second round of British Open. Associated Press.

BATTY AISLE—Jim Bottoms, an outfielder for the Pittsfield (Mass.) Senators of the Eastern League, and Donna Jean Allwine spend their time between games of a doubleheader getting married. Associated Press

Browns' Coach Makes First Cuts: Hair

CLEVELAND, July 9 (UPI).—Just before the start of training camp, new coach Nick Skorich made it clear that 1971 will be a year of more work and less hair for the Cleveland Browns.

Skorich, 50, was named coach of the National Football League team by owner Art Modell, Jan. 7. He replaces Blanton Collier, 65, who after eight years retired in the midst of his worst season. The Browns slumped to a 7-7 record and finished second in a division they had been expected to dominate.

"I can promise you the Browns will again be at the top of the heap where they belong," said Skorich, an assistant coach of the Browns for the last seven years.

In early May, Skorich held a weekend meeting with 25 rookies. He passed the word that flowing hair, long sideburns and beards were out. The same word had already reached the veterans, some of whom in Collier's time wore mutton chop sideburns that covered their whole cheeks.

Skorich has also stepped up the Browns' program of off-season training. Later in May, he called a meeting of the team's veterans. He ordered them all to run at least a mile, and watched them take their laps. At the end of the meeting, he said the team was probably in its best condition ever for that time of year.

"It took a lot of extra work to get there," he said.

The May training, Skorich said, also allowed him to set the objectives for the upcoming training camp, which opens Monday at Hiram, Ohio.

"If the players digest all the material we asked them to study, we'll get off to a much faster start in camp."

Skorich began his long tenure as a Browns' assistant after a stint as head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles. He lasted three years and was fired after two successive losing records.

"I expected to be here at least ten years," he said after his oppointment in Cleveland.

He coached the defensive line for four years, the offensive backs for two, and dictated overall offensive strategy last year.

Tight end Milt Morin said the choice of Skorich to replace Collier was "the best thing that could have happened to the team."

"He's been a backup coach and has had to hold back a little," said Morin. "But as head coach, he'll have total charge."

Smith Beaten by Santana

BASTAD, Sweden, July 9 (UPI).—Manuel Santana of Spain ousted ailing Wimbledon runner-up and top-seeded Stan Smith, of Pasadena, Calif., from the 165,000-kronor ($33,000) Swedish Open hard-court tennis championships today with a 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 victory in a quarter-final match.

Smith had suffered food poisoning last night and he appeared weak as Santana easily won the third and fourth sets.

Wimbledon winner John Newcombe eliminated American Jeff Borowiak, 6-4, 6-1.

Ilie Nastase of Romania, seeded fourth, won a semi-finals berth by beating French Davis Cupper Patrick Proisy, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, while Ray Ruffels of Australia ousted Swede Per Jemsby, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

Graebner Wins

DUBLIN, July 9.—Clark Graebner of New York gained the final of the Irish Open tennis championships here today by beating Australian Tony Roche, 8-6, 9-7.

Graebner will meet Cliff Drysdale of South Africa in tomorrow's final. Drysdale scored a 6-1, 7-5 triumph over Fred Stolle of Australia.

In the women's final tomorrow, Evonne Goolagong will try to repeat her Wimbledon victory over Margaret Court.

Miss Wade Wins

NEWPORT, Wales, July 9 (Reuters).—Briton Virginia Wade won the women's singles title in the Welsh Open tennis championships here today by defeating Judy Dalton, of Australia, 6-3, 6-4.

The victory by the top-seeded Miss Wade avenged her quarter-final defeat by the Australian in the Wimbledon championships.

The men's singles final tomorrow will be between Australian Ken Rosewall and Roger Taylor, the British left-hander. Rosewall defeated Gerald Battrick, the British hard court champion, by 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, and Taylor's powerful serve and volley game carried him through his semifinal against Frenchman Jean-Baptiste Chanfreau, 9-8, 6-2.

Fischer Takes 2-0 Chess Lead Against Larsen

DENVER, July 9 (UPI).—Bobby Fischer, who says he is probably the best chess player to come along in the past decade, took 54 moves yesterday to defeat Bent Larsen of Denmark in the second match of their world chess semi-final playoff.

The U.S. champion, from Brooklyn, N.Y., now holds a 2-0 lead over his opponent in their ten-game playoff.

Fischer, 28, has said here that he expects to beat Larsen and then to advance against the Russians, who have dominated the chess world for the past 35 years.

The winner of the Denver match will face the winner of a Moscow match between Tigran Petrosyan and Viktor Korchnoi for the chance to play world champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in 1972 for the world title.

"I feel a sense of mission to win the championship," Fischer said. "I feel I have been the best player in the world for ten years, but the Russians have attacked me and slandered me.

"They have been holding me back and if I win the championship, I am sure the Russians will be the first to push for an annual championship arrangement."

World championships in chess now are played every three years.

Third Draw

MOSCOW, July 9 (UPI).—Soviet masters Tigran Petrosyan and Viktor Korchnoi played to their third draw in three games in the semi-final round of the world chess championship, Tass reported yesterday. The draw was played in 28 moves.

Russian Team To Swim in U.S. For First Time

SANTA CLARA, Calif., July 9 (Reuters).—The fifth annual Santa Clara international swimming meet opens here tonight with a ten-member Soviet Union team swimming in the United States for the first time.

Karen Moras, 17, world record holder in the women's 800-meter freestyle, heads an Australian contingent, which has not competed here since 1967. Other Australians are backstroker Lyn Watson and distance freestyler Graham Windeatt.

Most of the top American swimmers have entered this meeting, the last major event before the Pan-American games at Cali, Colombia. Thirty-three of the United States' 40-member Pan-Am team will compete.

The top American entries are Debbie Meyer, Susie Atwood, Gary Paul, John Kinsella, Mark Spitz and Mike Burton, all of whom hold world records.

The duels between Miss Moras and Miss Meyer in the 400 and 800-meters freestyle races will be one of the meet's highlights.

Miss Meyer, of Sacramento, Calif., won three gold medals in the 1968 Olympics and until last year—when Miss Moras started breaking records—was considered unbeatable in her specialty.

Eichelberger Has Two-Stroke Lead

MILWAUKEE, July 9 (AP).—Dave Eichelberger used deadly approaches and an unerring putter for a seven-under-par 64 yesterday as he took a two-stroke lead in the first round of the $125,000 Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Eichelberger, 27, sank five putts of from ten to 20 feet and twice approached to within four feet of the pin in his 33-31 round over the Tripoli Golf Club's par 71 layout of 6,453 yards.

Dan Sikes, Ken Still, Jim King and Jim Jamieson, who was a teammate of Eichelberger on the Oklahoma State University team that won the 1963 national collegiate golf championship, were tied for second with 66s.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Dave Eichelberger	33-31—64
Jim King	32-34—66
Jim Jamieson	35-31—66
Dan Sikes	33-33—66
Ken Still	34-32—66
Bob Shaw	34-33—67
Grier Jones	32-35—67
Roy Pace	34-33—67
Lou Graham	33-34—67
Jack Fleck	34-33—67
Jim Picard	34-33—67

The Scoreboard

BOXING — At Saragossa, Spain, Pedro Carrasco, Spain's European junior welterweight champion, knocked out Ralph Jacoby of West Germany in the third round of a non-title bout.

HORSE RACING—At Aqueduct, Twice Worthy of the Saddle Rock Farm, won the 1 1/4-mile Suburban Handicap. With Johnny Rotz riding Twice Worthy flashed into the lead in the stretch and held it against the closing rush of Ejemplo. Ejemplo, under Miguel Rivera, clinched the second spot over Tunex.

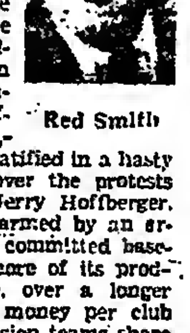
At New York, Minsky, full brother to Nijinsky, made an unsuccessful American debut at Aqueduct when he finished fourth in a field of six in the $30,000 Sea O Erin purse, a 1 1/16-mile race on turf for 3-year-olds. Harry Minassian's Wonder Bowl, who took the lead early and relinquished it to Minsky momentarily around the second turn, went on to win the race by a length and a half over New Round, with Hello Rise a neck behind New Round and a nose better than Minsky.

It was something of a disappointment to Jean Cruguet, Minsky's jockey; E.P. Taylor, the owner; Sidney Watters, the trainer, and most of the 34,707 fans, who established Minsky as a 7-10 favorite. Minsky, the Canadian-bred son of Northern Dancer and Flaming Page, had raced only seven times, all in Ireland or England, before coming here and had won four times. The Aqueduct race was his first around two turns and his first at more than a mile.

RED SMITH

Flawed Diamond

EVEN before Bowie Kuhn set out to negotiate a new network television contract for major league baseball, the players put both him and the TV brass on notice that they would not be bound by any agreement made without their approval.



Red Smith

The commissioner went right ahead and closed a four-year deal giving National Broadcasting Company rights to the World Series, the playoffs, the All-Star game, and an increasing number of games-of-the-week for $71,750,000. It was ratified in a hasty telephone poll over the protests of Baltimore's Jerry Hoffberger, who was not charmed by an arrangement that committed baseball to deliver more of its product than before, over a longer period, for less money per club (now that expansion teams share in the loot).

It was pointed out at the time that although Kuhn's announcement made no mention of the players' rights, he would not be able to deliver game one on the contract until the players were satisfied.

Now the players have filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board because their employers, far from seeking their approval of the TV pact, have told them the financial details are none of their business. The players have been getting $5,450,000 of the swag a year; that's $21,800,000 over four years; and they're told it's none of their business.

A man looks at the facts and asks himself what they can be thinking, these guys who own baseball. Do they have some kind of death wish? Do they set out deliberately to antagonize their players, to stir discontent, foment strife, invite strikes, just for the pleasure of making trouble for themselves and damaging their own business?

Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players' Association, rationalizes it. "This is a lawyer-run industry," he says, "and it is no coincidence that more and more of its problems get shuffled off into the courts."

Chances are he's right. Bowie Kuhn is a lawyer. He takes his advice from lawyers. And whenever a dispute arises the lawyer instinctively says, "Let's take it to law."

This is why virtually all employer-employee relations these days are conducted in an atmosphere of crisis. "Admit nothing," the lawyer says. "Concede nothing. Agree to nothing. Tell 'em nothing. Make them prove their case."

At the bottom of the current dispute is the question of whether the players have a vested right to a share of radio-television revenue. The players insist that they do, not only because they are the actors without whom there could be no show, but also on the ground that historical precedent has acknowledged their right.

Before the first pension plan was established in 1947, baseball's only revenue from a network was for radio rights to the World Series. Of this, 60 percent went into the players' share of World Series swag, with 40 percent for the owners.

For the next 20 years, this 60-40 division was written into the agreements, with the players' share going into the pension fund. Since 1967, the owners have contracted to pay a fixed sum into the pension fund, and this sum was calculated to represent the share of radio-TV money traditionally established as belonging to the players.

In recent years, the owners have taken the position that all the radio-TV money belongs to them, and that only their impetuous and uncontrolled generosity impels them to give a piece of it to the players.

Clinging to this view, the lawyers say, "don't let them have a representative sitting in when you negotiate a TV contract. That would be tantamount to conceding that they have some rights in the matter."

So the players have to holler to the NLRB, because unless they know the terms of the deal they can't calculate what part of the loot should be theirs. As far as the NLRB is concerned, it isn't a unique situation. It comes up fairly often when a union that has a profit-sharing contract with an employer wants some facts about the employer's profits.

In such cases, the NLRB usually rules that the union's curiosity is justified. This would appear to be a similar case. If the board makes the owners come across with the information sought, then the Players' Association will find out what its members want, then negotiations will begin, and just possibly there will be a settlement in time to get the 1972 season opened on schedule.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	52	31	.627	—
Boston	49	34	.590	3
Detroit	45	38	.542	7
New York	38	47	.447	15
Cleveland	37	48	.435	16
Washington	33	50	.398	19

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	54	29	.651	—
Kansas City	42	39	.519	11
Minnesota	39	45	.464	15 1/2
California	40	48	.455	16 1/2
Milwaukee	36	45	.444	17
Chicago	35	46	.432	18

Thursday's Results

Oakland 4, Chicago 2.
California 7, Minnesota 4.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 1.
Baltimore 7, Washington 3.
Boston 5, Cleveland 3.

Friday's Games

Detroit at Washington, night.
Cleveland at Baltimore, night.
Boston at New York, night.
Milwaukee at Chicago, night.
Kansas City at Minnesota, night.
California at Oakland, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	55	31	.640	—
New York	46	36	.561	7
Chicago	45	38	.542	8 1/2
St. Louis	42	42	.500	12
Philadelphia	36	49	.424	18 1/2
Montreal	32	51	.386	21

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	53	34	.609	—
Los Angeles	43	39	.524	5
Houston	43	40	.518	8
Atlanta	44	46	.489	10 1/2
Cincinnati	37	51	.420	16 1/2
San Diego	30	55	.353	22

Thursday's Results

San Francisco 4, Houston 2.
Chicago 4, Los Angeles 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 7, Montreal 5.

Friday's Games

Houston at St. Louis, 2, twi-night.
Montreal at Philadelphia, night.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, night.
New York at Cincinnati, night.
Chicago at San Diego, 2, twi-night.
San Francisco at Los Angeles, night.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington ... 100 000 101—3 6 0
Baltimore ... 400 030 00x—7 11 2
Brown, Pina (1), Linblad (5), Riddleberger (7) and Billings; Cuellar and Hendricks. W—Cuellar (13-1). L—Brown (2-7). HR—Rettenmund (6th), F. Robinson (13th).

Boston ... 000 001 202—5 11 1
Cleveland ... 020 100 000—3 14 0
Lonborg, Lee (7), Lyle (9) and Montgomery; Hargan, Colbert (7) and Hinton. W—Lee (7-2). L—Colbert (2-2). HR—Petrocelli (14th), Montgomery (1st); Hinton (5th).

New York ... 000 001 000—1 3 0
Detroit ... 200 100 00x—3 3 0
Kline, McDaniel (8) and Munson; Coleman (2-6) and Freehan. L—Kline (7-6). HR—Munson (5th), Freehan (11th).

Kansas City ... 000 100 000—1 5 2
Milwaukee ... 002 000 00x—2 6 0
Splittorff, Abernathy (8) and May, Paepke (5); Lopez, Sanders (8) and Rodriguez. W—Lopez (2-3). L—Splittorff (3-3).

California ... 012 200 101—7 7 1
Minnesota ... 100 000 111—4 12 3
Murphy, Laroche (7), Allen (9) and Stephenson; Lubber, Strickland (4), Williams (6), Hall (9) and Mitterwald. W—Murphy (3-11). L—Lubber (0-2)

HR—Gonzalez (1st), Cardenas (11th).
Oakland ... 010 000 000—4 13 1
Chicago ... 010 100 000—2 8 1
Dobson and Duncan; Wood, Romo (9) and Herrmann. W—Dobson (6-0). L—Wood (3-5). HR—Andrews (4th), Melton (18th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ... 100 100 000—2 6 0
San Francisco ... 013 000 00x—4 6 0
Wilson (0-6) and Hiatt; Cumberland (5-0) and Dietz. HR—Rader (3d).

Montreal ... 203 000 000—5 8 1
Philadelphia ... 300 100 03x—7 7 0
McGinn, Reed (8), Marshall (8) and Bateman; Reynolds, Champion (3), Wilson (8) and Ryan, McCarver (8).
W—Wilson (1-2). L—Reed (2-3). HR—Johnson (16th), Bally (10th), McCarver (5th).

Chicago ... 002 010 001—4 11 0
Los Angeles ... 200 000 000—2 10 4
Holtzman (8-8) and Martin, Moeller, Brewer (8) and Ferguson. L—Moeller (0-3).

Cincinnati ... 000 000 010—1 5 0
Pittsburgh ... 400 101 01x—7 11 0
Gullett, Cloninger (6), Granger (8) and Corrales; Kison, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Kison (1-0). L—Gullett (5-3). HR—Robertson (15th).

As Orioles Win

F. Robinson Blasts Way to 2,500th Hit

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—Frank Robinson had a nice flair for a significant occasion. Last night, needing one hit to reach the 2,500 plateau, he achieved that level with a three-run homer as the Baltimore Orioles romped to a 7-3 triumph over the Washington Senators.

Robinson, who will be 36 on Aug. 31, became the 43d player in major league history to compile 2,500 hits. Among active players, only Henry Aaron, Willie Mays, Roberto Clemente, Al Kaline and Ernie Banks have more hits.

Robinson's homer was his 13th of the season and the 488th in his 16 seasons in the majors. It drove home the final three Baltimore runs in the fifth inning as Mike Cuellar won his 13th game and his 11th in a row. The left-handed screwball pitcher has not been defeated since May 9 when he lost his only game of the season.

Cuellar pitched strongly despite being involved in an auto accident on Monday night. He scattered six hits and at one time, retired 14 batters in succession.

Royals 2, Brewers 1

Two errors and Tommy Harper's single in the third inning provided the necessary runs for a 2-1 Kansas City victory over Milwaukee. Kansas City's Fred Patek and Paul Splittorff, the pitcher, committed errors to put runners at second and third before Harper delivered them.

Red Sox 5, Indians 3

Bob Montgomery hit his first home run of the season with two out in the ninth inning to give the Boston Red Sox a 5-3 victory over Cleveland. The substitute catcher's blast followed a single by Billy Conigliaro off Vince Colbert as the Red Sox overcame a 3-0 Indian lead.

Tigers 3, Yanks 1

Bill Gilbreth, a 23-year-old Texan from Abilene, faced the New York Yankees for the first time and the southpaw had little difficulty. The fastballer, who came up to Detroit from Toledo last month, limited the Yanks to three hits in posting a 3-1 success. The victory was the second for Gilbreth.

A's 7, Expos 5

Tim McCarver belted a three-run homer in the eighth inning to lift Philadelphia past Montreal, 7-5. Deron Johnson of the Phils also hit a three-run homer as did Bob Bailey of the Expos.

Pirates 7, Reds 1

Pittsburgh raised its Eastern Division lead over the New York Mets to seven games with a 7-1 triumph over Cincinnati. The Pirates erupted for four runs in the first inning and Bruce Kison, a rookie right-hander, shut out the Reds until the eighth inning in winning his first major league decision.

Cubs 4, Dodgers 2

With Billy Williams driving in three runs on a double and two singles, the Chicago Cubs beat Los Angeles, 4-2, and swept the four-game series. Ken Holtzman, starting with only two days of rest, scattered ten hits, four by Willie Davis.

Female Jockey Shows Little in Finishing Last

RENTON, Wash., July 9 (UPI).—Violet "Pinky" Smith, a girl jockey aboard Tacoma Snip in the fourth race at Longacres yesterday, made more of a showing than she had hoped for.

As she climbed aboard the 52-1 shot, the rear seam of her riding britches split.

But the rest of the jockeys in the race showed their chivalry. Not a single one of them got behind Pinky and her filly at any point in the five-furlong race. In fact, she finished 33 lengths behind the horse in front of her.

Kaline Named To Al All-Stars

BOSTON, July 9 (AP).—Al Kaline of the Detroit Tigers was named to the American League All-Star team for the 17th time and Harmon Killebrew of the Minnesota Twins for the 13th yesterday as manager Earl Weaver completed his squad for next Tuesday's night game with the National League in Detroit.

Catcher Bill Freehan of the Tigers was chosen for the eighth time, while Washington slugger Frank Howard was picked for a fourth appearance as the Senators' only representative.

Others added were catcher Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees, infielders Leo Cardenas of the Twins, Cookie Rojas of the Kansas City Royals and Bill Melton of the Chicago White Sox, and outfielders Bobby Murcer of the Yankees, Amos Otis of Kansas City and Don Buford of the Baltimore Orioles.

France Takes Team Foils Fencing Title

VIENNA, July 9 (UPI).—France became world champions in the team foil for the tenth time tonight when it beat Poland, 9-6, at the world fencing championships at the Vienna Stadthalle.

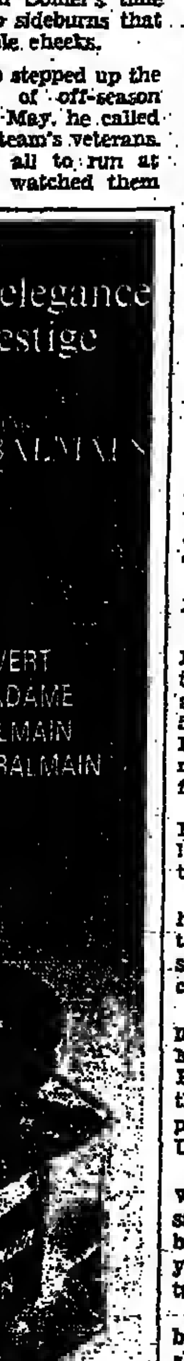
In the battle, France's Jean-Claude Magnan scored three points, Bernard Talvard two, Christian Noel three and Daniel Revenue one.

For Poland, Jerzy Kaczmarek scored three points, Witold Woyda two and Marek Dabrowski also two.

In earlier matches today, France upset the Soviet Union. Russia later took third place by beating Japan, 8-6, and fifth place went to Hungary, which beat West Germany, 9-6.

Giants Farm Hart

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI).—The San Francisco Giants have sent veteran infielder Jim Ray Hart, 29, hitless in three trips to the plate this season, back to the Phoenix farm club. The Giants recalled outfielder Jim Rosario.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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JOURNALIST & SECRETARY, 24, seeks post. Maxine Littlefield, Institut International d'Etudes Françaises, 78 Rambouillet, France.

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YOUNG WOMAN, 26, seeks permanent post. Public Relations. Paris: 073-20-34, mornings.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN GIRL, 18, living Paris, seeks summer AU-PAIR or other legal job out of Paris. Call: Paris, 073-95-29 or write: Box 21,826 Herald, Paris.

Young FRENCH GIRL, 21, good references, seeks GOVERNESS job or AU-PAIR, California preferred. Box 26,158, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH STUDENT, 18, calm & reliable, wishing to learn English, seeks 1 year stay in U.S. family in U.S.A. for small housework & to look after children. Enjoys swimming. Return fare paid. Mlle. CAPART 17 Rue Franklin, Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, 94.

PRIVATE or COMPANY CHAUFFEUR, French, single, very serious references, free now, all cars, Rolls-Royce. Boat & hunting license. Prefer artistic milieu. Can travel. CHOLLEY, 16 Rue Michel-Lecomte, Paris (3e).

ENGLISH BUTLER/VALET, 28, ex Royal Footman, seeks post U.S.A. Highest references. Box 5,727 H.T., 28 Gt. Queen St. London, W.C.2.

ENGLISH GIRL, 23, board Midi, seeks position holiday. Children. Box 26,167, Herald, Paris.

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AU-PAIR GIRL to help in home of American family, professor, wife, sons 14, 12, comfortable house Boston. Must begin Sept. 15. Dr [illegible], London, Hotel Rex, Zermatt, Switzerland.

AU-PAIR IN GERMANY, for schoolboy, 6, for the 1st or 10th of Sept. 71, own room, pocket money, much free time to learn German, longer stay. Mrs. Irene Böhme, 78 Freiburg, Haslacherstr. 71, Germany.

Art Buchwald

To Be or Not To Be

LONDON.—"To be or not to be," that is the question tugging every Englishman these days in regards to the Common Market. After finally getting the six members of the Common Market to admit her, Britain does not seem to be very sure that she wants to be a member of the club. In fact the more Britishers you talk to, the more reasons you hear as to why England should stay out.

Buchwald

There are, of course, the usual fears about joining anything that has to do with the Continent, such as: "If Britain becomes a member of the Common Market her children will have to put wine on their corn flakes as they do in France," and "Everyone will be forced to wear pointed wooden shoes as they do in Holland" and "We'll have to give up our tea break to compete with the Germans."

But there are deeper and more significant reasons why the British, now that they're been admitted, want no part of the market.

There is a definite fear here that if England joins the Big Six, she will be forced to drive her cars on the other side of the street. It isn't just a question of changing the steering wheels to the other side—though this is no small problem but also that the population could be severely decimated by automobile accidents during the changeover period.

The feeling here is that if Britain becomes part of the market her six partners should be the ones to change the side of the road they drive on, rather than England.

"Since we gave in on cheese quotas they should give in on driving," a hotel doorman told me.

If this wasn't enough to worry about, there are also fears here that if England is forced into full partnership with the Continent she will pick up many of the filthy habits of the French, such as having love in the afternoon with someone who is not your wife.

"What has made us great," a British friend told me, "is that while Frenchmen spend their lunches and afternoons in bed with their mistresses, we work in our factories, and on our farms, and in our offices, for God and country. We'd be fools to become part of a system that puts sex before the gross national product."

An English lady friend said she wasn't as afraid of the French as she was of the Italians. "If we join the market we shall have to develop bosoms to compete with Sophia Loren and Gina Lollobrigida. No British female can hope to match an Italian woman's bust once the tariffs are abolished."

The consensus here is that becoming a member of the Common Market can only mean trouble for Britain. The cafe will replace the pub, beer will be served cold, and the Pope is sure to come over and throw out the first ball at Wimbledon.

As long as the Big Six rejected Britain's application the English were clamoring to get in, and furious at being blackballed. But now that England can join, everyone assures everyone they never wanted anything to do with the Common Market in the first place.

And with reason. As an Englishman put it to me at lunch the other day, "You know, of course, if you don't take a French child away as soon as it's born, the mother will kill it."

Bone of Ape Related to Man Reported Found

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9 (AP).—Yale University researchers say that they have found a fossil limb bone from the oldest ape related to man.

John G. Fleagle has identified the right forearm bone of *Aegyptopithecus zeuxis*, a small ape that lived almost 30 million years ago. Prof. Fleagle discovered the bone among some fossils collected by a Yale group in Egypt in 1967.

Elwyn L. Simons, a Yale professor of paleontology, said it is the only known arm or leg bone from a 12-million-year period of the earth's history, the Oligocene epoch.

Woody Allen Imperfectionist

Woody Allen in his latest movie "Bananas."

PARIS (IHT).—A sign in the lobby of the George V hotel listed the day's activities: a reception given by the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mongolia and one for Buby Berkeley, surely a misprint for Busby, for there in the lobby the old song and dance man sat, his lower lip as truculent as ever, a ring with the masks of comedy and tragedy on his finger.

Upstairs, in a steamy suite, there were three men planning the triumphant tour of Woody Allen to Stockholm, Vienna, Amsterdam and, above all, to the Taormina Film Festival.

The trip is bound at least to raise one question throughout Europe: Who is Woody Allen?

Heywood Allen, b. Flatbush Dec. 1, 1935, the son of a waiter at Sammy's Bowery Follies, is an actor, writer, director, comedian whose problems ("my toaster hates me") are well known to American movie and play goers, magazine readers, nightclub boozers and TV watchers—in short, to the great American public.

His major influences are the Marx Brothers, Buster Keaton, Charles Chaplin, W.C. Fields and S.J. Perelman. He has written articles for The New Yorker and an entirely irrelevant American soundtrack for a Japanese melodrama and has announced that he reads pornography in braille. He is in Europe to ballyhoo his new film, "Bananas."

He doesn't think his tours help his movies much. "But I don't see how it can harm them either." He is alarmed by the prospect of the Taormina Festival for three good reasons—"I hate resorts." "I hate the heat." "I hate film festivals."

His facial expression is one of patient misgiving: "I'll do whatever I'm supposed to do," he says. "I don't know what it is and I don't care, as long as they get me back."

Mr. Allen stands five-feet-five. His jeans and saddle shoes suggest a high school holy terror, the expression behind his eyeglasses ranges from dirty young man to aged scholar to successful analysand. He is pleasant, highly professional and docile when indifferent. His public image is the born loser—"he has found a fresh way to express the plight of the underdog," one critic wrote—and he says he plays himself, with some exaggerations.

Where do you exaggerate? was the shrewd next question.

"In a few places," was the shrewder reply.

"Bananas," which has Allen inadvertently becoming the ruler of a Latin American republic, will be aimed in France at the intellectuals, as broad comedy usually is. It will open on the Left Bank after the students are back from summer holidays.

"I think the French will like it because

Mary Blume

they have a history of liking broad comedy," Mr. Allen says. "It's full of jokes that are not dependent on language."

His film "What's New Pussycat?" did better in France and Italy than in the United States, where one reviewer described it as "a shrieking, reeking conglomeration of dirty jokes."

"It was bad in places," Mr. Allen argues, "but not dirty."

Mr. Allen's next project, after starring in the film version of his Broadway hit, "Play It Again, Sam," is the film of Dr. Reubens's "Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Sex but Were Afraid to Ask." He will write, direct and star. The film, Mr. Allen says, will be a comedy.

But is sex funny to Americans?

"It's funny to me. I have a feeling it's not funny to most Americans, but that's all right—they'll laugh twice as hard because of the repression."

But isn't such laughter merely based on shame, as Freud showed in his work on wit?

"I'll take anything," Mr. Allen said.

A show business veteran, Woody Allen began while at P.S. 99 in Brooklyn to send jokes to New York columnists. He was launched the day Earl Wilson wrote: "Woody Allen says he ate at a restaurant that had OPS prices—over people's salary."

Hired by a p.r. man to write jokes that would be planted in newspaper columns and attributed to such wags as Arthur Murray and Guy Lombardo, Allen produced 25,000 jokes in two years. By the time he was 17 he was a staff comedy writer for NBC. A top TV writer, he made his debut as a stand-up comedian ten years ago.

He never sees his films—"I sit through them two or 300 times in the cutting room I don't want to see them again"—times his TV appearances so he can plug something ("There's very little good reason to do TV except to plug a product") and has a collection of his New Yorker stories, called "Getting Even," coming out this autumn.

Self-discipline enables him to accomplish so much work. Also, he has enough self-confidence not to search for perfection.

"It's no more difficult to work in three or four mediums than to work in one all the time. I'd rather do a lot of things imperfectly, fast and careless," he says. "I am in all my work an imperfectionist."

PEOPLE: *Willie the Actor 'Slowing the Pace'*

Willie Sutton

"Few people enjoyed Independence Day this year more than I did," said Willie (The Actor) Sutton at a press conference this week. "I'm living every second of my freedom, much more than anyone who hasn't been to prison," asserted the 70-year-old former bank robber at the New York gathering, arranged for the press in connection with a visit to confer with publishers and movie producers about his memoirs. He refused to say where he was living now. Sutton, nicknamed "The Actor" because of the many disguises he used, was paroled from Attica State Prison in 1969 after serving 17 years for the $64,000 robbery of a Queens bank in 1950. "Crime for me was an escape, an escape from myself," Sutton said this week. "Now I'm slowing the pace a little and looking at things I never did before—like a new standard of values, a deeper trust in people and reform in prisons. You know, I'm supposed to have taken $2 million in my life. I really don't know. I accumulated and lost so much money. Everyone asks me where it's buried. Well, I haven't got a cent of it." Sutton said he earned his living now by "preaching prison reform."

* * *

Giuseppe di Piazza said he'd had enough, and Judge Claudio Terranova agreed, granting Di Piazza a divorce from his wife Giovanna, in Palermo, Sicily. Giuseppe told the judge that he realized something had gone wrong with his marriage when he returned from World War I to find Giovanna living with another man. Terranova, in ending the marriage, said that Di Piazza, now 90, and his wife qualified for divorce under the new three-year-separation law since they had not lived together for more than half a century.

* * *

Women's Lib or no Women's Lib, when a man takes a woman out to dinner it is his duty to pay, a British judge ruled this week. Prosecutor Richard Carr said Mrs. Violet Sullivan was with a man when she ordered a meal and a bottle of wine in a Brighton restaurant. During the evening, the man excused himself to go to the lavatory but never returned. When the bill—for $5.02—was presented, Mrs. Sullivan, 43, told the waiter she hadn't the money. She was charged with obtaining the meal and wine by deception, and pleaded innocent. After conferring with Judge Basil Webb, the prosecution dropped the charges. "A woman who goes into a restaurant with a man," commented Judge Webb, "can reasonably expect her escort to pay—even in 1971."

* * *

In the 46 years Muriel E. Forsland taught high-school English in Chicago, she never made more than $9,000 a year. It was known, however, that she studied the stock-market reports some six or seven hours a day, reading business publications and Wall Street reports over meals, during class breaks and after school. "She was the kind of person," recalled a relative, "who would write the president of a company and tell him his stockholders' report was too fancy. She'd tell him to print the report on mimeographed sheets and pay the money saved out in dividends to the stockholders." Miss Forsland died in 1968. This week her will was revealed: the English teacher had left more than $3 million to medical research at the University of Chicago.

* * *

The California Angels have invited Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who has beaned tennis spectators and golf partners, to throw out the first baseball in a game next month. The club said it is sheer coincidence that Aug. ... will also be "Helmet Night," when young spectators receive protective headgear.

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